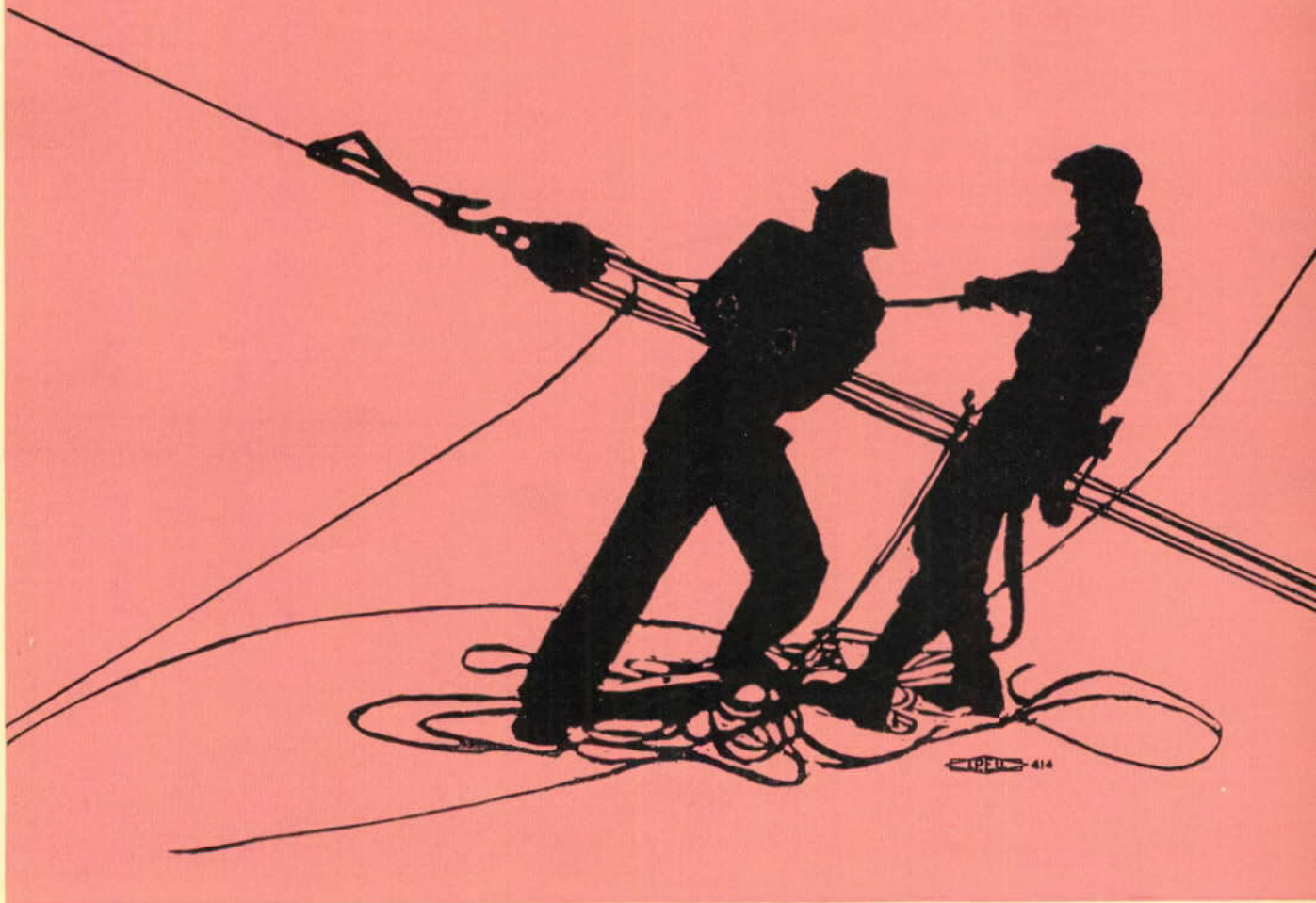


THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS

END OF UNEMPLOYMENT *First Feasible Proposal*



VOL. XXXIX

WASHINGTON, D. C.

MARCH, 1940

NO. 3

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• This Journal will not be held responsible for views expressed by correspondents. The first of each month is the closing date; all copy must be in our hands on or before.

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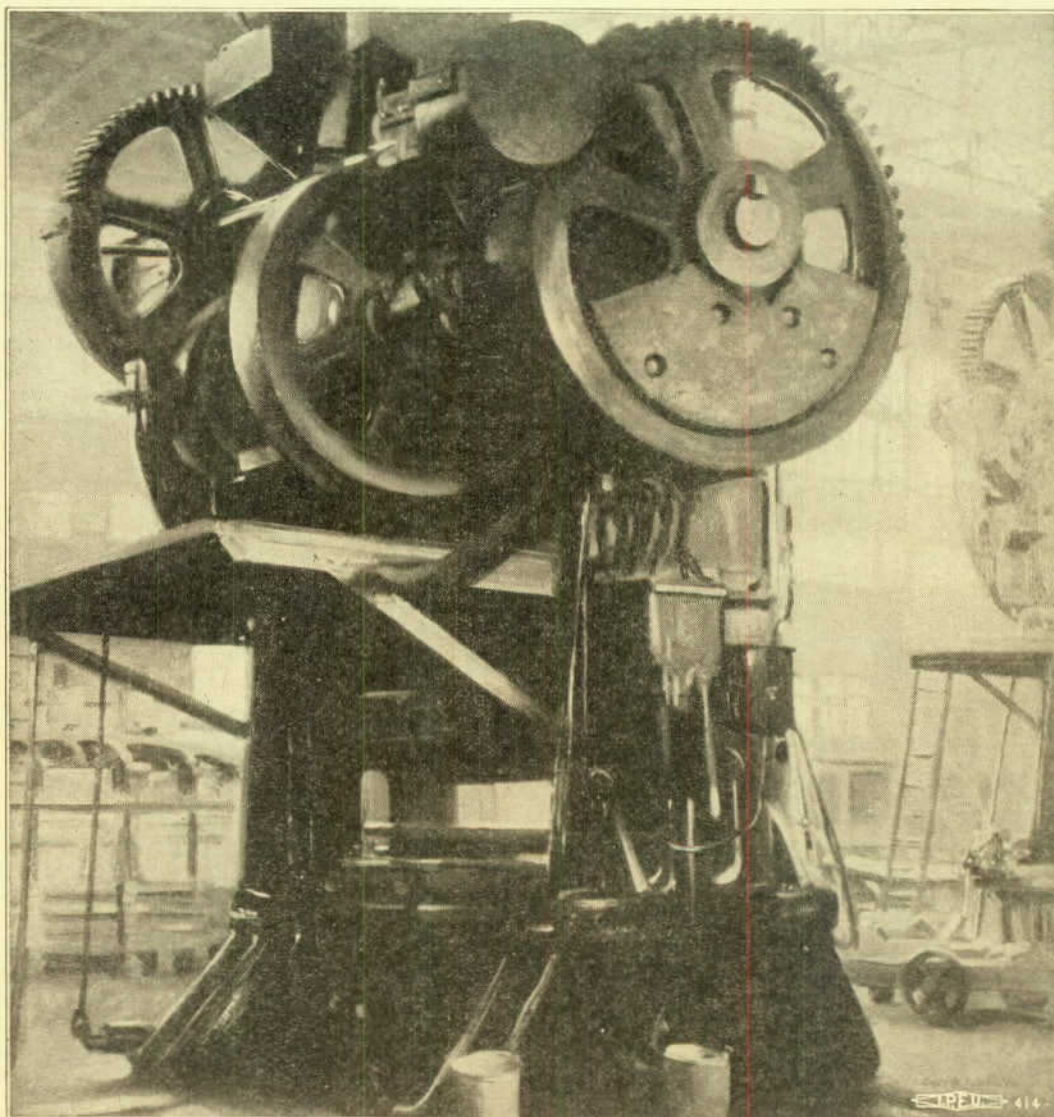
One of the evidences that this office has that our JOURNAL is read intelligently and minutely by our members is the letters of correction and objection that flow into this office. We welcome such letters, because the policy of the JOURNAL is to give accurate facts and give all points of view so that our readers can form their own conclusions.

•
Brother Lewis F. Fatt, L. U. No. 230, sends us a note that an article by Brother I. G. Lewis about the slaughtering of buffalo in Alberta appears to him one-sided. With this is a statement from the National Parks of Canada, a public agency, which indicates the necessity for the slaughter of the buffalo, because the animals are propagated rapidly and all public parks in the United States and Canada have full herds.

•
This statement from the National Parks of Canada goes on to say:

"Conditions at the Buffalo Park near Wainwright were investigated during the summer of 1939 by Dr. Seymour Hadwen, director of pathology and bacteriology, Ontario Research Foundation, who is the outstanding authority on buffalo and deer problems on the American Continent, and the action which the department has taken is based on a careful study of conditions which have been verified by Dr. Hadwen's survey.

"Slaughter of buffalo is carried on under the supervision of the park superintendent and of a government meat inspector. Shooting is done by expert marksmen who have had extended experience in this line of work, and the buffalo meat is cared for in accordance with modern abattoir methods by the packing company which secures the meat and hides by competitive tender. There is a strong argument for keeping these herds within the limits of natural grazing facilities. Over-grazing of the area at Wainwright over a long period of years, due to the great increase in numbers of the herd, presented problems not anticipated when the Canadian government set out to save the buffalo from extinction."



MACHINE MIGHT



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VOL. XXXIX

WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH, 1940

NO. 3

SOLUTION of Unemployment Derives From the PEOPLE

By JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY, United States Senator from Wyoming

Senator O'Mahoney has a distinguished public record—as editor, lawyer, First Assistant Postmaster General, and as Senator. He brings balance, clear thinking, and calm to tangled problems.

No one feels in him malaise of the bureaucrat—bitterness, vindictiveness, or sadistic pleasure in moving the power of the state against this or that group of citizens. In the broadest and most complete sense, he is a democrat (small d). As chairman of the so-called monopoly committee, he has traversed difficult paths with good sense and intelligence. The ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL presents this brief article with pride, for it points to a more sane way of approaching America's No. 1 problem.

THAT unemployment is the basic economic disease of our time, everyone acknowledges. That a successful cure has not as yet been adopted must also be acknowledged. There is, therefore, cause for rejoicing that the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers is devoting this issue of its JOURNAL to an exposition of what seems to be the most simple, direct and practical proposal which has yet been outlined, namely, a system of tax credits and contributions to effect an alliance of men and machines to promote production.

The great virtue of this proposal, which is explained in more detail in the following article to which this is an introduction, is that it totally reverses the whole theory that machines are hostile to men. It is designed, rather to make them, first, last and all the time, the supporters and allies of men.

There is such a thing as technological unemployment. It is true that machines displace labor. It is also true that machines make new industries and therefore make new jobs. No one knows this better than the electrical worker who finds his employment in the installation and operation of machines which his father and his grandfather never dreamed of, machines which often do work which his father and grandfather did by hand.

Man comes first.

Production—full production—is necessary to get men back to work

But while it must be conceded that most of the great modern industries, like the motor car industry, with all the innumerable jobs necessarily brought into existence by them, have been made possible only because men have learned how to invent and to use machines, it is also undeniable that particular men are constantly being displaced by machines. It is not necessary to take either side in the debate as to whether machines in the last analysis create more jobs than they destroy. Machines do create new jobs by creating new industries. But, at the same time, they necessarily throw out of employment the particular men who, by the more laborious method, do the work which the new machines perform more efficiently. It is no solace to the steel mill worker who is displaced by a huge

automaton that somewhere else the product of the machine is making a new industry. *He is out of a job.*

That, of course, is the heart of the problem, the effect upon particular men of new machines. Before this problem can be solved there is one great difference between men and machines which must first be thoroughly understood. This difference is that men constitute society, but that machines are only instrumentalities for use by society. To put it in other words: Men are the masters; machines are the servants.

All government, all business has been developed primarily to serve mankind. Machines likewise have no utility save as they, too, serve men. Machines are only so many devices to be used by men in the cultivation of their inalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

THIS ELEMENTARY FACT

Too often we lose sight of the elementary fact that all business, even those businesses which are completely mechanized, depend for their success and prosperity upon the ability of *people* to buy and to use whatever commodities are produced. If men, all men, do not receive income in the form of wages, or otherwise, then obviously the market for the products of machines, as well as for the products of men, is limited to the exact degree that men lack income. Stated in another way, unemployment prevents the full use of machines. So if we are to get the best results for men and the best results for machines, we must solve unemployment.

The great value of this plan for job protection is that it proposes a simple method of advancing this purpose by balancing manpower with machine-power. It recognizes the value of the machine to society, but more important than that, it recognizes the fundamental fact that man is society and, therefore, is more important than machines. *Man comes first.*

It is precisely because this lack of balance between men and machines has apparently never before been understood that we have been trying all manner of futile methods of solving the unemployment problem. We have been trying to restore prosperity by reducing production. We have been trying to cure a deficiency of national income by increasing the national debt. It is almost as though in place of food we were eating poison.

Jobs cannot be created by decreasing production, for employment is provided only by increased consumption. It is the

"People who are able and willing to work cannot find employment.

"People who are hungry cannot provide themselves with food.

"People who produce what the idle and hungry need cannot sell it, and, indeed, can find a market for only a small portion of what they are capable of producing.

"Owners of money and owners of machines cannot put their property to sure and certain use.

"The abundance of nature mocks the intelligence of men who seem incapable of distributing it among their own kind, either equitably or profitably."—From the preliminary report of the Temporary National Economic Committee.

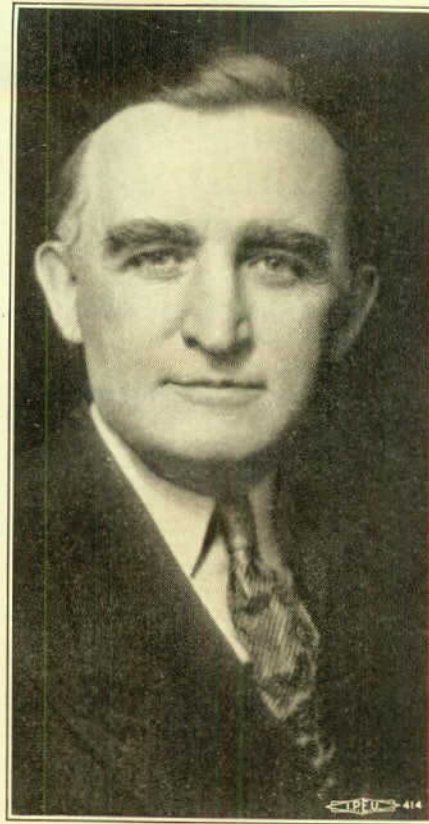
construction of a new factory, a new home, a new dam, yes, even a new machine that makes jobs for the industrial worker. It is the production of new crops, more cattle, more sheep, more wool, more wheat that creates jobs for the farmer. Even when men are able to buy all they can eat and so are no longer hungry, new industrial uses for agricultural products will develop.

Obviously, therefore, if we want to solve unemployment we have to begin to produce more things. That people desire more things than they are now capable of buying needs only to be stated to be recognized as truth. It therefore follows that anything which serves to curtail production is necessarily an obstacle to the solution of the unemployment problem.

PENALIZING FUTURE PRODUCTION

Neither can unemployment be permanently solved by increasing the public debt, because the public debt is nothing more than a lien upon future production, a new obstacle to be overcome. When the government spends more than it collects in taxes or in revenue of any kind, it is merely saying that it will repay this excess expenditure out of taxes upon future production. The greater the deficit, therefore, the greater the proportion of future production which the government must take to repay what it borrows. If present production, whether by man power or by machine power, were sufficient to create jobs for all who are able and willing to work, then clearly it would be unnecessary for the government to place a lien upon the future in order to take care of the present.

No program for the creation of jobs, no effort to solve unemployment is sound which is not self-supporting, that is to say, which does not stimulate sufficient production to pay for itself. Inadequate, so-called "security wages" paid by the government out of deficits for made work on the WPA is certainly not sound. It is not sound, first, because it is not supported by present production and, second,



SENATOR O'MAHONEY

because it does not sufficiently increase the ability of relief workers to buy the products of industry and of agriculture and to create the markets which a thoroughly prosperous society needs.

If it be granted, as I think it must, that only through increasing production can any attempt to solve the unemployment problem be made successful, then it is clear that since men and machines are the producers of all the goods, commodities and services that society needs and is willing to use, we must effect an alliance of men and machines to step up the national income.

Only production will reduce the national debt.

Only production will restore prosperity.

Only production will create and maintain jobs.

Men and machines are the producers. Well, why not let us begin producing by putting both the men and machines to work?

Since it is clear that government-made work at inadequate compensation does not and cannot stimulate sufficient production, have we any other recourse than to promote employment in private industry by giving rewards to the producers who create jobs for men?

REWARD EMPLOYERS OF LABOR

The income taxpayer receives a credit on his income for the necessary expenses to which he is put to maintain a family. He receives credit according to the number of children under 18 years of age in his family. Why would it not be a sensible, practical and stimulating thing to give a credit or reward to every employer of labor, at a rate to be measured by the total expenditure for man power? And why would it not be perfectly sensible, practical and stimulating to secure the money necessary for the payment of such a reward, not by borrowing against the future, but by exacting a present contribution from all production that is achieved by the machine displacement of man power? Thus the machine which undoubtedly effects great economies in the cost of production would, as it were, pay its own way.

Surely a balance between men and machines may be established that will preserve the social structure by making certain that the present employment of man power will not be further curtailed by the present use of machines. Quite the contrary, a method may surely be found to offer a powerful incentive to employers of labor to make major reductions in the vast numbers of unemployed. This, it seems to me, is accomplished by the

(Continued on page 162)

Estimated Effects of Various Rates of Job-Protection Under the Daggett Proposal

(Based on assumptions recited in Table 1)

(Figures carried beyond significant places for computing purposes)

Desired Increase in Private Employment (New Jobs wanted)		Resulting Economic Effects Indicated						Needed Job-Protection Measures			
		Increase in National Income		Increase in power consump- tion (only for productive purposes) Kilowatt hours	Taxes		Per cent decline in real labor costs	Necessary Job-Protection Rates		Resulting national totals of net visible "Differential payments & collections	
					Max. "Net income" 100% "remitted"	Per cent fall in corp. tax rate		Differential payments	Differential collections		
											Number
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11 & 12)	
1,000,000	2.86	1,287,000,000	1.8	8,750,000,000	800	6.9	.96	.293	.667	37,000,000	
2,000,000	5.72	2,571,000,000	3.7	17,950,000,000	3000	12.5	1.86	.559	1.301	74,000,000	
3,000,000	8.57	3,860,000,000	5.5	26,650,000,000	3700	17.4	2.74	.810	1.930	110,000,000	
4,000,000	11.43	5,140,000,000	7.3	35,350,000,000	4000	21.5	3.60	1.044	2.556	146,000,000	
5,000,000	14.28	6,420,000,000	9.2	44,550,000,000	4400	25.1	4.42	1.257	3.163	180,000,000	
6,000,000	17.14	7,710,000,000	11.0	53,300,000,000	4800	28.3	5.21	1.456	3.754	213,000,000	
7,000,000	20.00	9,000,000,000	12.9	62,500,000,000	5000	31.1	5.99	1.645	4.345	247,000,000	
8,000,000	22.86	10,287,000,000	14.7	71,200,000,000	5100	33.6	6.73	1.815	4.915	279,000,000	
9,000,000	25.72	11,571,000,000	16.5	79,950,000,000	5200	35.9	7.46	1.983	5.477	311,000,000	
10,000,000	28.57	12,860,000,000	18.4	89,150,000,000	5300	38.0	8.14	2.122	6.018	341,000,000	

END of UNEMPLOYMENT

Which Machines Create

By KARL KARSTEN

For 14 years, the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL has been hammering along upon the machine problem as it affects employment. During that time no proposal has been offered which did not involve over-all revolution, until now when this is brought forward by this economist and statistician. Mr. Karsten has had a wide experience. For years he did economic forecasting for investors. He has held government posts including a statistical post in the WPA. He has watched with intent eyes the course of unemployment, ever widening and deepening, and has worked, in association with other men, for a practical way out. Being a statistical sharp-shooter, he has brought technical ability to bear upon the problem of problems.

Often Mr. Karsten has said, "No matter what we do, or say, despite all political systems, isms, and philosophies, until we solve this problem, we are lost."

This plan—the Daggett Proposal—moves toward a solution within the DEMOCRATIC FRAMEWORK. Moreover, it does not fight machines. It regulates them, and releases their vast power to human good.

STOP being ashamed of the unemployment problem. The problem itself is not a disgrace, although the way in which we meet it or fail to meet it, may be.

Look at the problem with pride, for it is a labor-displacement problem. As long as our progress continues, it may be that we can expect that problem to continue to arise.

If labor-saving, labor-displacing machines and processes are a part of progress, then the extent to which we have eliminated the necessity for human labor and drudgery is one proof of our progress.

The more we eliminate the necessity for labor, the greater our progress has been. The magnitude of our unemployment problem is in this sense a measure of our progress.

The need to cure this problem may be, not a temporary emergency need, but a permanent part of our future economy.

Certainly, if it is the price of progress, this need is a healthy and a desirable one, provided that, as fast as it arises, we cure it in a healthy way by reemployment—making new jobs to take the place of the old ones.

* * *

Now-a-days the fear of being

America's No. 1 problem may be adjusted by simple expedient of restoring balance between machine and man power.

"replaced" haunts almost every man who is still working. (The fear is so universal that people are not "fired" any more—they are "replaced.")

Why is this fear of losing one's job? Because too many others want that job.

The next job may be hard to find. Too many others will want to get it.

* * *

Three jobs for every four workers in the United States. Think of it. One man in every four has no job.

Can this appalling unemployment be ended? Can relief for "employable persons" be abolished?

Can everyone who wants to work feel sure of a decent job in private employment?

The answer to these questions is "yes."

* * *

What about taxes? One dollar of income in every four goes to taxes. Can this tax burden be lightened?

Can it be lightened for the "little fellow"? Can the income taxes be reduced in the lower income brackets for farmers, business men and other "self-em-

ployed" persons? Better still, can these income taxes be virtually abolished?

Can the tax burden be lightened for "big business"? Those income taxes, excess profits taxes, and other taxes which seem to weigh so heavily and hold back large-scale enterprise and expansion, can they be reduced?

Can the federal budget be balanced? Can the rising national debt be halted?

The answer to all these questions is "yes."

* * *

Just two more questions.

Can these things be done in a way that is democratic and suitable for a liberty-loving people?

Can they be done in a way that is progressive, a way that will continue or even "speed up" the use of science, efficiency, inventions, and labor-saving and labor-eliminating machines?

The answer is still "yes."

* * *

Be honest and admit that these answers do not surprise you.

Deep in our hearts, most of us have always held firmly to the belief that these things can be done.

Perhaps that belief is just what makes Americans different from the people of most other nations.

* * *

The Daggett Proposal is offered as the American way to end unemployment.

What is the Daggett Proposal?

It is a proposal for an American national policy of "Job Protection."

It is called "job protection" because it "protects" the labor market in the same way that we "protect" other markets—in this case by an internal protective tariff wall that will make it easier for the purchaser of energy to employ man power.

1. The First Principle

To understand the Daggett Proposal it is only necessary to understand one very simple fact—the fact that "differential payments" can be used to cure unemployment.

What are "differential payments"?

How do they cure unemployment?

Are they simple or complicated?

They are most simple but so few

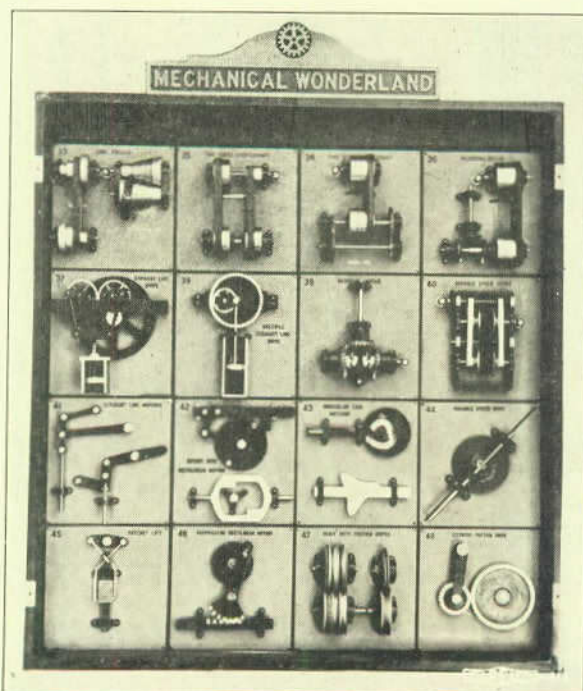
* It is called the "Daggett Proposal" in order to honor a great educator of the Revolutionary War period who gave his life to help establish the principles of democracy on this continent.

This proposal can be tried in small "doses" experimentally with good effect, if we wish to prove to ourselves that it will make more jobs and lower taxes before we adopt it in "doses" large enough to abolish involuntary unemployment completely.

If this proposal is tried in "over doses," more than enough to cure unemployment, then it will have the additional benefit of raising wages, shortening hours, improving the standards of living, and expanding the markets and profits of business and industry.

In short, this proposal is offered to you as a "blue-print" or working formula for prosperity.

That wage-subsidies can be used to cure unemployment and under-employment is a doctrine which has already been supported by Charles Noel Edge in "The Forum" in 1933, and by Nicholas Kaldor in the "Journal of Political Economy" in December, 1936.



people know about them that a word of explanation is needed to show how the number of jobs can be increased and unemployment ended by this means.

The number of jobs changes with changes in the demand for labor. Jobs get more plentiful when that demand rises and get more scarce when it falls. The way to increase the number of jobs is to increase the demand for labor.

* * *

The demand for labor rises with each decline in the real cost of labor compared with the cost of using substitutes for labor. And, vice versa, it falls with each rise in cost.

In every man's life this principle is well-known and frequently acted on. It is common knowledge that a job can often be lost by demanding too high a salary. And that a job can often be created if the would-be employee will accept a low enough compensation.

In dealing with unemployment on a large scale, much the same thing is true.

Employers can give employment when they find it economically sound and profitable to do so. They cannot be expected to give employment when they find it uneconomic and unprofitable to do so, or when they find it more profitable to use substitutes for labor.

The real cost of labor, compared to the cost of using substitutes for labor, is generally the deciding factor in determining whether to use man-power or a substitute, or if no substitute is available, whether or not the job can be done at all.

So we see that there is a simple, direct way to increase the demand for labor and make more jobs. It is to reduce this real cost of labor to the employers. Every reduction will have, generally speaking, a measurable effect in making jobs. Sufficient reduction will make jobs for all and abolish involuntary unemployment completely.

* * *

How can we reduce this labor cost? Is it necessary to lower wages? No.

Without debasing wages in the least, labor costs can be reduced for the employer by the simple device of having someone else make up the difference. Though the employer pays the same wage rates, his labor costs are reduced by the amount of such "differential payments."

Who ought to make up the difference? When the government and the public get weary of relief loads and want more jobs to be given in private employment, will it not become logical and proper for the government to make up the difference to the employer?

* * *

The Daggett Proposal therefore proposes that the government give to each and every private employer of labor in the United States a "differential payment" consisting of a small uniform percentage of his payrolls during the year.

This percentage shall be fixed by Congress during the previous year in order that every employer can count upon it when deciding his employment policies.

This percentage shall be just great enough to influence in the desired way the employment policies of the average employer and increase in the desired way the number of jobs.

By this means unemployment can be ended. The next question is "how much will it cost?" Will there be a saving? If so, "how much will it save?"

* * *

2. The Second Principle

To understand the great savings made by the Daggett Proposal as compared with the cost of emergency relief, it is necessary to understand how "differential collections" can be used to "off-set" and cancel out most of the "differential payments" and to finance the small remaining payments.

What are "differential collections"?

"Differential collections" are simply a "pay-as-you-go" method of financing the cost of "differential payments."

Why is "pay-as-you-go" financing better, in this case, than borrowing?

Relief payments have been financed by long term borrowings as if relief were a temporary, emergency problem. There are three reasons why borrowing is not as desirable as "differential collections" for financing the "differential payments."

In the first place, it is becoming questionable whether the need for meeting the unemployment problem is a temporary need.

If it is permanent, we should demand that our progress shall cover and defray its costs currently as provided in the method of "differential collections."

Every added year of long term borrowings for unemployment relief leaves for posterity a new series of annual debt charges to be paid in each future year. If this borrowing is continued long enough, the total of these different debt charges to be paid in each year can become as great or greater than the annual borrowings. The borrowing policy will in that case prove to have been indefensible.

"Differential collections" avoid the procrastination and mounting burden of annual costs which are the characteristic of borrowings.

Another objection to borrowing is that it provides a profitable but to some extent unproductive outlet for idle capital. In this way it prevents idle capital from being forced to seek investment in business and new enterprises giving employment to workers and products to consumers.

"Differential collections" are used solely and entirely to aid employers to employ workers.

But the main objection to borrowing is the practical one of saving dollars to tax payers. "Pay-as-you-go" financing, by means of "differential collections" will necessarily cut to a small fraction the national total of "differential payments" needed to effect any desired volume of reemployment.

* * *

Under the Daggett Proposal the cost

Goods Almost "Untouched by Human Hands"— The Cigarette Industry

Reference to the Statistical Abstract for 1938 shows that in 1935 there were 39 establishments with a "value of product" of \$806,690,000, "cost of materials, fuel, and purchased electric energy" of \$641,313,000, and "wages" of \$18,345,000.

Using these figures to represent approximately the gross income, deductible materials and claimable payrolls of these plants, the average cigarette factory would show in that year approximately the following significant figures:

Gross income	\$27,800,000
Deductible materials and supplies	22,100,000
Claimable payrolls	\$632,000

from which the following computations would be made:

Total mark-up or value added	\$5,700,000
Claimable payrolls	632,000
Non-labor mark-up	\$5,068,000
2% differential collection	101,360
1% differential payment	6,320

Net differential collection

\$95,040

equals 3/10 of 1% of \$27,800,000, wholesale value of product.

It becomes apparent that the price of cigarettes would have to be raised about three-tenths of one per cent to meet the cost of this differential collection.

The negligible effect of this differential collection upon the market for cigarettes will be realized when it is realized that cigarettes are already taxed nearly 100% ad valorem, but sell in greater quantities each year. Federal cigarette taxes (not including State cigarette taxes) rose between 1933 and 1937 from \$328,439,000 to \$475,046,000, but the production of cigarettes increased in the same time from 114,877,163,000 cigarettes to 165,972,386,000 cigarettes.

of distributing "differential payments" to end unemployment is to be met by contributions from all producers pro rata in accordance with their contributions to the national total of goods and services produced in the nation. This is only fair.

It is fair so far as the producers are concerned because they benefit by the greater markets for their goods created by wider employment.

Every producer will necessarily pass the cost of this contribution on to the consumer. Therefore the cost will in the end be borne by the consumers pro rata in proportion to their parts in the national consumption. This is also fair.

It is fair so far as consumers are concerned, since they benefit by the greater output of goods and services due to wider employment and greater production.

In the Daggett Proposal these contributions are called "differential collections."

So stated, the "differential collections" made to finance the "differential payments" are not discriminatory and have no purpose but that of raising revenue.

* * *

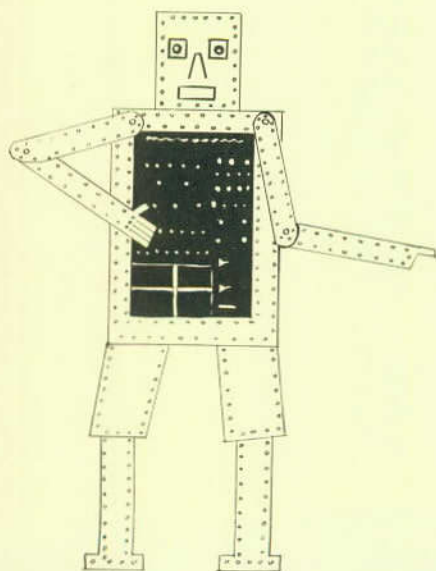
But in practice it will be found that each individual will naturally off-set, so far as possible, his "differential collection" and his "differential payment."

It is not yet possible to say exactly how much difference this off-setting will make, but it is estimated that it will wipe out between 85 and 95 per cent of the national totals of each.

For every hundred dollars of "differential payments" that would be needed under a system of long term borrowings, only about ten dollars of "differential payments" will be needed when "differential payments" are financed by "differential collections."

This saving of about 90 per cent of the cost is the great reason for using the Daggett Proposal of "differential payments" and "differential collections."

The cost of "differential payments" under the Daggett Proposal is only a small fraction of the cost of relief, as will be shown below.



Effects of High Rates of Job-Protection Under the Daggett Proposal

Desired increase in private employment:

(1) Number of additional jobs wanted	10,000,000
(2) Percentage increase	28.5%

Resulting economic effects indicated in:

(3) National income—increase	\$12,860,000,000
(4) National income—percentage increase	18.4%
(5) Technology—increase in power consumption (K. W. H.)	89,150,000,000
(6) Taxes—Level of "net incomes" below which there would be complete remission of income-taxes for "self-employed" persons	\$5,300
(7) Taxes—Reduction in rates of corporate income and excess-profits taxes without entailing reduction in government revenue from these taxes	38.0%

NOTE:—These estimates are based upon an assumed present national income of \$70,000,000,000; an assumed present national total of claimable payrolls of \$45,000,000,000; an assumed present private employment of 35,000,000; an assumed present total of corporate income and excess-profits taxes of \$1,200,000,000; an assumed present annual consumption of mechanical energy for production purposes only, of 520,000,000,000 kilowatt-hours; and an assumed marginal ratio of labor of 3 to 1.

The following "job-protection" measures would be indicated as necessary:	
(8) Necessary reduction in "real" labor costs	8.14%
Necessary "job-protection" rates—	
(9) "differential payments" (on direct-labor payrolls)	2.122%
(10) "differential collections" (on non-labor mark-up)	6.018%
Resulting national net visible totals of:	
(11) excess "payments" over "collections"	\$341,000,000
(12) excess "collections" over "payments"	\$341,000,000

Therefore a great saving is made for the government and the public by this change, because relief for employable persons will disappear as soon as "differential payments" have made jobs for all.

This proposal makes for a fully employed and self-respecting population instead of a large relief population with the vicious morale engendered by relief and destitution, and it makes a direct money saving to the tax payers.

* * *

3. The Practical Result

These cancellations and eliminations will leave only a small net visible total of "differential payments" enjoyed by one part of the population, and a small net visible total of "differential collections" collected from another part of the population.

Between these two groups of the population there will be a vast middle group which is virtually untouched by either "payments" or "collections," much as it may be benefited by changes in its own employment policies or in the employment policies of its neighbors.

Obviously the first group, receiving these net "differential payments" will be composed of employers who employ more than average direct labor. Obviously the second group, from whom the net "differential collections" will be collected, will be composed of producers whose products have less than average "direct labor" content.

* * *

So stated, the differential collection might easily be construed as a form of

"incentive tax" or even as a punitive measure aimed at excessive mechanization and progress.

Such a construction would perhaps be popular with workers, but unpopular with economists and engineers.

Apart from these emotional reactions, such a construction would be harmless and unimportant, since the proposal and its operations are in every detail precisely the same no matter in which way they be stated.

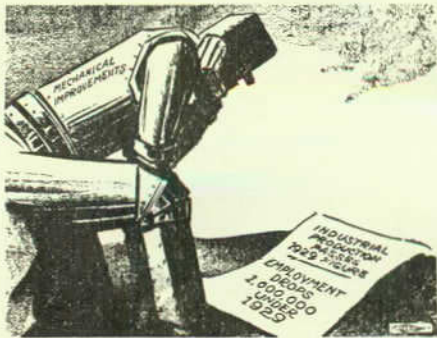
So long as men can be assured jobs, probably everyone will welcome progress and mechanization. Machines are resented only when it is feared that they destroy more jobs than they create and so lead to a form of economic race-suicide. Hostility to mechanization springs only from the desire to make room for man power on the jobs. That fear the Daggett Proposal dispels, that desire it satisfies, since it is concentrated upon the making of more jobs for more men.

* * *

No harm is done, therefore, if the Daggett Proposal be ignorantly regarded by those who are hostile to machines, as imposing a penalty upon machines and machine users.

No harm is done, so long as the truth is clearly understood by those who do not fear the labor displacement said to follow unbridled mechanization.

The truth is that the Daggett Proposal proposes a universal collection from all producers for the purpose of financing rewards to all who employ labor, because, by the employment they give, and the purchasing power they spread through



Bishop in The St. Louis Star-Times

wages, all employers provide customers and markets for all producers.

Seen in this light, a slight differential collection from the highly mechanized producer is not a destructive penalty, but, on the contrary, somewhat like an insurance premium, is a productive investment, ensuring and protecting one's own markets and volume of sales.

* * *

4. Details of the Proposal

In the light of these facts, we are ready to look upon the proposal in detail.

"Who does what, and how?"—to make this proposal work?

Administration of the Daggett Proposal for job protection calls for no new or extensive government agencies. The proposal can be administered by the present income tax bureau in the course of collecting income taxes.

The amount of "differential collection" from each producer and the amount of "differential payment" claimable by each employer can be computed and shown upon the income tax blanks in very little additional space. The former can be added to the amount of income taxes payable, the latter deducted, and in the comparatively infrequent cases when the "differential payment" exceeds both the "differential collection" and the income tax payable, the difference can be shown and made the basis of government payments to the individual.

It is suggested that the computation of the following items on each personal and corporate income tax report would effectuate the purposes of the Daggett Proposal:

- (1) gross income, from all sources except compensation received for personal services but including the full amount of imputed wages received by "self employers"
- (2) total costs of deductible materials and supplies purchased
- (3) total of claimable payrolls paid including claimable portion of imputed wages of "self employers"
- (4) excess, if any, of the first item over the second item, which may here be called "total mark up" or "value added"
- (5) excess, if any, of the fourth item over the third, which excess may here be called "nonlabor mark up"
- (6) amount of "differential collection" found by multiplying the fifth item

by the rate of collections established by Congress

- (7) amount of "differential payment" found by multiplying the third item by the rate of payment established by Congress
- (8) difference between the sixth and seventh items, which will be an addition to or a deduction from the income tax payable, and in the case of a "differential payment" greater than "differential collection" and income tax combined, will leave a balance payable by the government to the taxpayer.

Provision should be made to limit the amount of wages or salaries or other fees and compensation for personal services, including imputed wages of "self employers," to any individual on the payroll, which can be included in the total of claimable payrolls for this purpose, to some moderate limit, such as three, four or five thousand dollars, on the ground that larger salaries do not so greatly need protection and also in order to prevent undue evasion through bookkeeping procedures. By reason of such limits, the total claimable payrolls here used may and usually will differ from the total of

payrolls used elsewhere in the income tax report.

For the items which are to be included as income and as deductible materials and supplies, there should be detailed and perhaps to some extent arbitrary definitions. These definitions should have for their purpose a separation of items already subjected to a "differential payment" and "differential collection" by other tax payers, in order to avoid multiple payment and collection, without defeating the underlying intent of the proposal which is to levy upon all values not created by direct labor and reward values created by direct labor. Accounting concepts should be shaped to that end.

Examples of these computations are shown for various industries and occupations in the exhibits.

Legislation to effectuate the proposal need only take the form of a bill setting forth the "differential collection" rates and the "differential payment" rates for job protection purposes, and including the collection and payment thereof in the work of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, in conjunction with its administration of income taxes.

(Continued on page 157)

An Entire Industry—Gasoline From Wells to Filling Stations

Reference to the same source gives the following data:

Value of products:

Crude petroleum wells.....	\$961,440,000	
Gasoline refining plants.....	1,838,622,000	
		\$2,800,062,000

Cost of materials, fuel, and purchased electric energy:

Crude petroleum wells.....	\$103,040,000	
Gasoline refining plants.....	1,478,225,000	
		\$1,581,265,000

Wages (and salaries):

Crude petroleum wells.....	\$141,439,000	
Gasoline refining plants.....	109,611,000	
		\$251,050,000

Using these figures to represent:

Gross income	\$2,800,062,000
Deductible materials and supplies.....	1,581,265,000
Claimable payrolls	\$251,050,000

Yields the following computations:

Total mark-up	\$1,218,797,000
Claimable payrolls	251,050,000

Non-labor mark-up	\$967,747,000
2% differential collection	19,354,940
1% differential payment	2,510,500

Net differential collection	\$16,844,440
as % of \$1,838,622,000.....	9/10 of 1%

Gasoline is already heavily taxed. In 1935, the federal gasoline taxes totaled \$161,532,000 and the state motor-fuel taxes totaled \$619,777,000, making a total of \$781,309,000. Motor fuel consumption has increased yearly, from 1,710,000,000 gallons in 1934 to 1,820,000,000 gallons in 1935 and 2,180,000,000 gallons in 1937. The proposed differential collection in 1935 would have amounted to 0.9%, or about 2/10 of one cent per gallon. The existing gasoline taxes above recited were in that year 4.3c per gallon.

Wage-Cutting CIO Strikes

Accord with ARNOLD

A. D. LEWIS, organizer for the wage-cutting C. I. O. dual construction union, has made an important announcement:

"Russel Turner, Sr., who had had extensive experience in the construction industry, joined the U. C. W. O. C. staff as special organizer. For the past year, he has been on the staff of the Justice Department where he took part in the anti-trust law inquiries into the building trades."

It appears now from this announcement that the anti-monopoly division of the Justice Department is following the same pattern of conduct that the National Labor Relations Board followed. The National Labor Relations Board put Nathan Witt, former employee of Lee Pressmen, general counsel of the C. I. O., in a key position. Here the procedure is reversed. A lawyer from Thurman Arnold's office becomes a key man in the dual union organization.

Reports from throughout the country indicate that A. D. Lewis is following a procedure that can be designated as one of corrupt practice. He is not undertaking to organize workers at all but is holding meetings with contractors in an effort to sell them a wage rate 25 per cent lower than the wage rates the building trades established under the A. F. of L.

From Seattle, Wash., comes the report from F. W. Monrean, secretary of the Seattle Building Trades Council. Mr. Monrean declares that the C. I. O. is using ex-WPA workers as the spearhead of their attack on the 50-year-old wage scale of the building trades. Mr. Monrean says, "The C. I. O. is striking at the entire construction industry and threatens to blast the hours, wages and conditions we have won after years of effort."

From Chicago the Wall Street Journal reports that the Denny Lewis campaign has failed completely. It says: "On the whole it is felt that the C. I. O. union is not likely to go very far here unless the A. F. of L. unions are pretty thoroughly discredited by the federal anti-trust division investigation of the building industry now under way here."

ARNOLD'S TRAIL

Thus the line of practice between the Justice Department of the U. S. Government and the wage-cutting dual union is drawn.

Similar reports are brought from New Jersey. Here, according to the C. I. O. News, the invitation to Lewis to come to New Jersey came not from the workers

Denny Lewis
takes on one of Arnold's staff
members

but from the Building Contractors Association of New Jersey. This C. I. O. News report points out that in New Jersey open arms have been extended to the dual union by the National Association of Real Estate Boards.

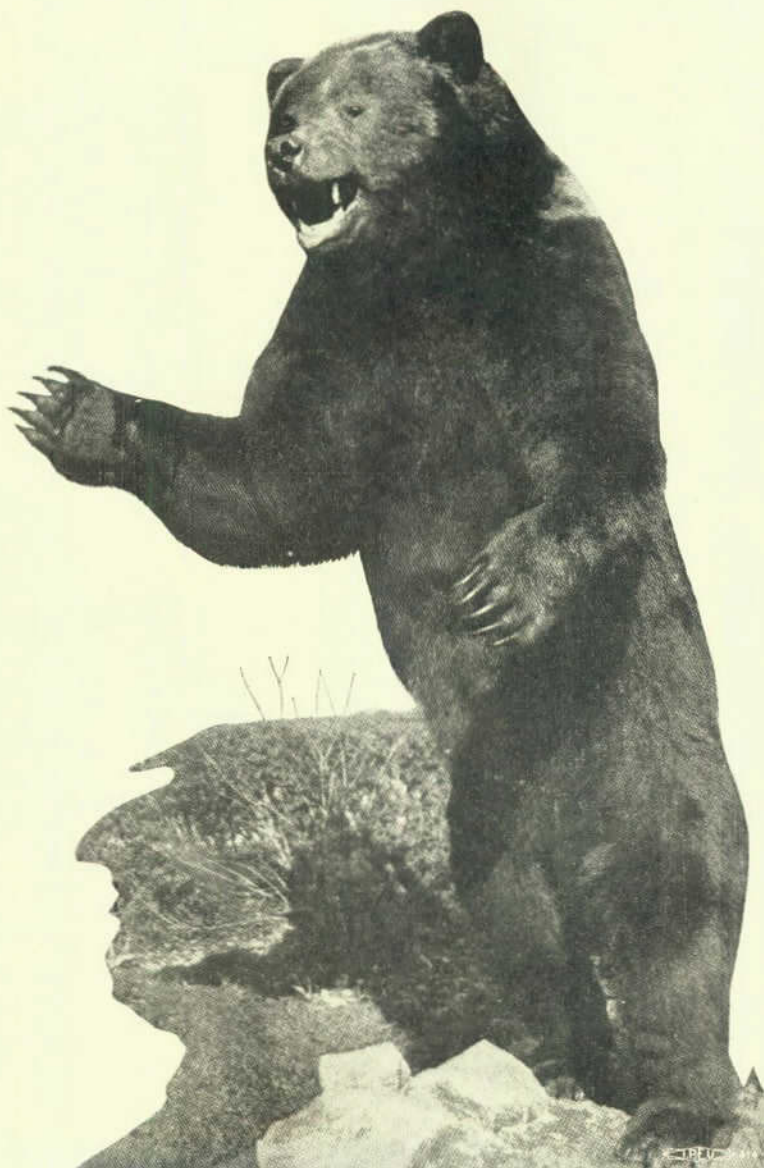
From the Alameda County Building Trades Council, Calif., the same activity is reported. J. C. Reynolds, business manager of the council, declares:

"I have contacted representatives of A. F. of L. councils throughout the country where the C. I. O. has set up dual councils and in every case I've been informed that the C. I. O. has reduced the wages from 25 to 50 cents an hour.

"Getting close to home we find the same conditions. In Sacramento and San Diego, where the C. I. O. has invaded the building industry, the wage scales have been reduced for all crafts under the C. I. O. setup. They claim higher wages under their industrial form but in the same breath they reduce the workers' wages in order to 'pirate' on the building mechanics.

"It is a first class union-wrecking scheme and one that must be watched by employee and employer alike. They cannot claim first-class mechanics, for they have none, and should these unskilled men be given a chance to construct our buildings

(Continued on page 149)



BEWARE OF THE BEAR WHO WALKS LIKE A MAN!

THE International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers is conducting an independent survey of the technical questions involved in the St. Lawrence Waterway project as it touches upon the utilization of power and job opportunity for electrical workers in the state of New York, Dan W. Tracy, international president, announced this month.

Though the Canadian and United States governments apparently have reached an agreement which will settle the international questions involved, there are a great many technical questions that remain in obscurity.

The New York Power Authority points out that the signing of a treaty between the United States and Canada providing for the St. Lawrence Waterway enterprise has no commitment as to whether the Niagara Falls Power Company has had any valid claims or favorable treatment by the state. The power aspects of this gigantic enterprise are noted by the New York Power Authority.

1. The first stage of the plan, in addition to the building of control and remedial works, would include the construction on the United States side of the border of a new power plant designed to use 25,000 cubic feet of water per second through the full 312.5-foot gross head to develop 787,500 horsepower. For estimating purposes it is assumed that under the proposed treaty there would be available for power development, in this new station and in the Schoellkopf station, half of the 66,000 cubic feet per second specifically provided for power diversion in the proposed treaty, plus half of the additional water which would become available through storage of night flows in excess of 50,000 cubic feet per second over the falls.

2. Analysis of the flows in the river over a 30-year period indicates that 40,000 cubic feet a second would be available for power development on this side of the border practically 100 per cent of the time ranging up to 49,000 cubic feet per second available at least 78 per cent of the time. The Ontario power market would secure the use of an equivalent

INDEPENDENT *Investigation* of ST. LAWRENCE *Scheduled*

President Tracy
announces that I. B. E. W. will
conduct survey of technical
questions

power diversion plus the additional 5,000 cubic feet per second to be obtained from the Albany River inversion. It is assumed that interests in this country would be discontinued and the contracts for power imports taken over by new development.

HUGE INCREASE IN POWER

3. The proposed first stage in the comprehensive plan for redevelopment of Niagara would increase New York State's Niagara power capacity from 499,000 horsepower to 1,286,500 horsepower, with the new full head plant using 25,000 cubic feet a second 24 hours a day and the existing Schoellkopf plant using all additional water available for power purposes. The annual energy output on this side of the border would be increased from 2,746,000,000 to 7,255,000,000 kilowatt-hours, with an additional 1,000,000,000 kilowatt-hours a year available without further investment when the market is ready to absorb it.

4. The development, as described, can be completed at an estimated cost of \$77,885,000, including one-half the cost of the control and remedial works. The annual cost of the additional horsepower and 4,509,000,000 additional kilowatt-hours, including interest, amortization, depreciation and operating expenses, should not exceed \$5,077,000.

5. The additional power from the first

stage of the plan for comprehensive use of Niagara would thus be available to the people of the state at a generating cost of only \$6.45 per horsepower year or approximately one-ninth of a cent, or 1.1 mills, per kilowatt-hour. In calculating the average cost, the proposed new development is credited only with power produced over and above that which the Niagara Falls Power Company is now producing through utilization of the present 20,000 cubic feet per second diversion in the Schoellkopf station.

SAVINGS EVIDENT

6. The saving on the additional power supply provided by the new development, as compared with equivalent power supply if generated in modern steam stations, would amount to \$9,038,000 annually.

7. Taking into account the recent reduction in the diversion of lake waters at Chicago and the fact that construction of control work would eliminate the present increase in daylight withdrawals for peak load purposes, the net gain in power supply, including a corresponding gain for Canada, would be achieved with an increase of only 3,000 cubic feet per second in the water which the Special International Niagara Board found to be diverted from the falls in daylight hours in 1929.

8. The control works would make possible immediate tests of the possibility of additional abstractions of Niagara water for power purposes, based on precise determinations of the flows over the falls and through the rapids necessary to meet all requirements of the scenic spectacle and protection against ice hazards.

9. The present analysis indicates strongly that these tests would reveal the possibility of a second stage development, including the construction of a second full head development to increase the power available on the United States side of Niagara to 2,074,000 horsepower of capacity, delivering 11,620,000,000 kilowatt hours of energy a year at an annual cost for the increment over the present Schoellkopf output of not to exceed \$6.12 per horsepower year, or approximately one-tenth of a cent per kilowatt-hour.

10. Thus the most comprehensive program for use of Niagara resources would ultimately involve not only the Niagara River but also the levels of Lakes Erie and Ontario and their discharge through the St. Lawrence River. Technically, the Niagara and St. Lawrence power developments would become the upper and lower developments in the flow of the Great Lakes basin and it is axiomatic that such developments should be op-



GENERAL VIEW, NIAGARA FALLS.

NOT ONLY BEAUTY, BUT TREMENDOUS ELECTRIC POWER

(Continued on page 157)

Epochal DECISION Bears On ARNOLD'S Attack

THURMAN ARNOLD, self-appointed czar of the building trades, promulgated arbitrarily as No. 1 unfair labor practice

"Unreasonable restraints designed to prevent the use of cheaper materials, improved equipment, or more efficient methods."

The Appellate Division of the New York Supreme Court ruled on January 26 in a case involving the Musicians' Union the following:

OPERA ON TOUR, INC. V. WEBER, ETC., ET AL., Jan. 26, 1940—LABOR UNIONS

Machinery—Unemployment—Sympathetic Action—Injunction

At common law, musicians' union has the right to induce stagehands' union to order stagehands not to work for touring opera company because it uses so-called "canned music" and refuses to hire orchestra of "live" musicians, and stagehands' union has the right to take such action out of sympathy for musicians' union, although such conduct on the part of both unions has prevented company from presenting many performances of grand opera.

CONDUCT RULED LAWFUL

Such conduct on part of both unions is lawful on theory that prevention of unemployment is a legitimate objective of labor unions. It is not unlawful on theory that it is "an attempt to arrest progress," that it involves sympathetic action, and that it injures company.

Reversing 3 LRR Man. 787

DIGEST-SUMMARY OF OPINION

A stagehands' union has the right, at common law, to order its members to refuse to work for a touring opera company, out of sympathy for a musicians' union which is opposed to the use of so-called "canned music" by the company because it deprives musicians of employment, and which seeks to compel the company to hire an orchestra of "live" musicians, although such action on the part of the stagehands' union has prevented the company from presenting many performances of grand opera.

The musicians' union has the right, at common law, to induce the stagehands' union to take such action.

This conduct on the part of both unions is lawful on the theory that the prevention of unemployment is a legitimate objective of labor unions, although the conduct of the unions

New York
Supreme Court rules that
unions may protect selves from
machines

has resulted in injury to the opera company.

The company presents grand opera in cities throughout the United States. The performances are given with full stage scenery and with actors on the stage, including some choral singers. No orchestra of live musicians is hired. In its place, canned or mechanical music is used. The records which mechanically reproduce orchestral music were made by English musicians in London, England. The cost of the mechanical music to the company is less than the salaries of musicians would be. As a result of the action of the stagehands' and musicians' unions in forbidding union stagehands to work for the company, it has been unable to present many performances for which it had contracted, since most of the theaters throughout the country are "closed shop" theaters, requiring the handling of stage scenery by union hands.

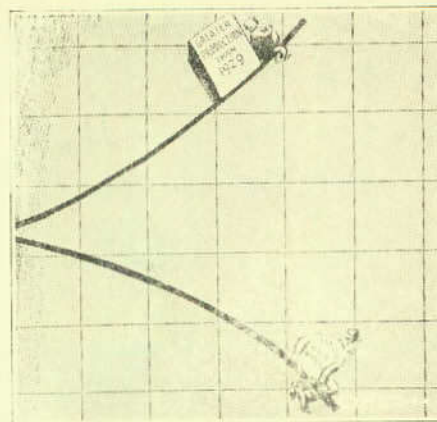
ACTED IN GOOD FAITH

Both unions acted in good faith, and without malice or ill-will toward the opera company. They have no intention of injuring or destroying the company's business. They have not singled out the company for attack, but are attacking it with all other employers whose use of mechanical music deprives musicians of employment. They have given the subject careful consideration and have come to the conclusion that in order to protect musicians against the evil of increased unemployment, they must oppose the use of mechanical music in all places where an orchestra of live musicians might be hired.

The conduct of the stagehands' and musicians' unions in forbidding union stagehands to work for the opera company is not unlawful on the theory that its object—prevention of the use of mechanical music—is unlawful in that it is "an attempt to arrest progress."

Whether the invention of mechanical music which has thrown musicians out of work and left them unemployed constitutes "progress" is a question upon which men differ.

The opera company has the right to use mechanical music because it reduces the cost of its production of grand opera and adds to the profits of its stockholders. On the other hand, the unions have the



Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post Dispatch

PRODUCTION UP! EMPLOYMENT DOWN!

right to oppose the use of mechanical music because it deprives musicians of employment. In this economic conflict, "the law should not take sides one way or the other."

[Text] "To prevent unemployment is a legitimate labor objective, and the right to use every lawful and orderly means by concerted as well as individual action to carry out any legitimate labor objective is the privilege of workingmen. This right should be entitled to the same protection as is the right of an employer to use machinery for the purpose of making a profit.

"Our courts recognize that the economic conflict has two sides, both of which are entitled to consideration and protection.

"It is contended by plaintiff [opera company] that the objection to the use of machinery is an attempt to arrest progress.

"While many may deem this true, there are those who question the fact that we 'progress' where we use machinery to such an extent that we destroy the opportunity for men to live by employment and thus create vast numbers of permanently unemployed.

UNIONS' RIGHT DEFINED

"In any event we see no reason why it is not a legitimate object of workingmen to attempt by lawful means to limit such alleged 'progress' when it results in direct injury to them.

"Economic pressure may eventually compel the acceptance of mechanical changes, but there seems to be no legal reason why those who may be injuriously affected thereby may not meanwhile make lawful and orderly efforts to prevent or lessen the extent of the injury to themselves.

"It is well known that employers do not always use the latest technological improvements where such improvements might lessen their opportunity for profits or destroy large capital investments; and no one

(Continued on page 156)

Federal UNION Offered As WORLD Peace Aim

WITH respect to mankind's prospects of achieving an enduring international peace, some men have a better right to be pessimists than others. Clarence K. Streit would appear to be one of those having a better right. He has long been personally and intimately acquainted with efforts to secure international harmony, both as a veteran of the World War and as an international newspaper correspondent with many years' experience at Geneva.

Consider the dismal record of failures which our own generation has witnessed, of which he is more keenly aware than most men. The record includes "the war to make the world safe for democracy," followed by the abandonment or conquest of democracy in many of the states engaged in that war. It includes the creation and growth of the League of Nations, and its decline; the establishment and the ultimate ineffectiveness of the World Court. It includes a series of disarmament conferences whose utter failure can be measured by the world's staggering armaments bill in 1938 in the amount of 17 billion dollars—eight times the cost of 1913. It includes the signing by almost every nation on earth of the Kellogg-Briand Pact to outlaw war as an instrument of national policy, and the subsequent invasions of Manchuria and China by Japan, of Ethiopia and Albania by Italy, of Spain by the military forces of Italy, Germany and Russia with the sanction of their respective governments, of Austria by Germany, of Czechoslovakia by Germany, Poland and Hungary, of Poland by Germany and Russia—culminating in three concurrent wars among governments exercising sovereignty over more than 1,000 million men.

Clarence Streit
wants U. S. structure extended
to federation of democratic
countries

Such, in brief, is the record. Yet, Mr. Streit is no pessimist. On the contrary, as he views the situation, the very record makes it imperative that efforts at international cooperation continue. More, he has conceived a program which, in spite of, and in the face of, actual experience, he is convinced will contribute to the elimination of war, the ending of international and domestic depression, and the preservation of democratic liberties. In formulating the program he has drawn upon his personal observations and upon history, analyzing the efforts of the past, identifying the virtues of those which bore fruit and the weaknesses of those which did not.

ENOUGH OF LEAGUES

Essentially and primarily the program calls for a "Federal Union" of the democratic nations of the world. The democratic nations are those whose governments recognize the fundamental rights and liberties of individuals and their equality under law, substantially as preserved in the Bill of Rights of the American Constitution; those which recognize that government exists for the benefit of man and not man for the benefit of government.

The Federal Union which Mr. Streit advocates must be sharply distinguished from "leagues," "alliances," "confederations," and other conventional forms of inter-national cooperation. Leagues and

similar organizations may achieve a partial union of governments. But at best they are governments of, by and for governments. The unit of such organizations is the state and not the individual, whereas the union which Mr. Streit conceives is a government of, by and for the people.

LAW WITHOUT ORDER

This distinction is substantial both in theoretical and practical matters. Even where a league is dedicated to the preservation of the freedom, rights and independence of its members, since its members are states, the rights of men may be sacrificed to the rights of states. Moreover, the laws of leagues can be broken only by governments. Enforcement, if undertaken, proceeds against the people of the violating government as a unit, irrespective of the participation, approval or disapproval, guilt or innocence of the individuals subject to that government. If the violating government should choose to resist, enforcement may mean war.

In a union, on the other hand, the governments consist of the representatives of the people, not of the governments. Throughout its entire territory the union has direct jurisdiction within its specified powers, to enforce its laws against individuals, so that the innocent are not inflicted with punishment as are the guilty. The conflict of sovereignties which leads to war is eliminated, at least as between the states within the union.

PRODUCTS OF PEACE

This exclusion of war between the member states would itself lead to other important benefits. There would be no necessity for each member of the union maintaining the wealth-consuming armaments which otherwise have seemed essential. The union government would be given the complete responsibility of defending the union, and for this purpose could raise a force more formidable than any in existence, yet at far less unit cost to its citizens than they now bear when so many armies and navies must be maintained. In addition, the man power and resources of such a union would be so tremendous that the likelihood of there being any foe so rash as to attack it would be remote, even if all the non-democratic nations were to combine against it.

In the meantime, it is predicted, the scope of peaceful enterprise would be enormously enlarged within the union area. All trade barriers between the member states would be removed. Union citizens would not be obliged to engage so extensively in uneconomic production of materials which could be produced efficiently in other parts, but which activities are currently justified on the grounds of national self-sufficiency. Increased trade and commerce would result in higher standards of living, reduction of unemployment, and afford a sound basis for monetary stability and budget-balancing. Opportunities for education, travel and entertainment would experience a corresponding expansion.

(Continued on page 168)



COOPERATIVE FACTORY MANUFACTURING LAMP BULBS IN SWEDEN

FOUR members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers from the Consumers Power Company made an appearance before the Smith NLRB Committee in Washington late in February. These were Gerald L. Gill, chairman of the state board of the Electrical Workers' State Association, of Grand Rapids; Thomas N. Byle, president of Local Union No. 876, of Grand Rapids; Leslie Rice and Clifford Allen, working linemen. Brother Gill and Brother Byle are from Grand Rapids, Brother Allen from Ionia, Mich., and Brother Rice from Lansing.

Favorable impression was made upon the investigating committee chairmanned by Representative H. W. Smith, of Virginia. Gruelling cross-examination of these witnesses by Representative Abe Murdock, of Utah, and Representative Arthur D. Healey, of Massachusetts, only served to reveal the sincerity and clear-headedness of the I. B. E. W. representatives.

Early in this appearance General Counsel Edmund Toland, of the committee, pointed out how it was his purpose to prove that the National Labor Relations Board had far exceeded the law in setting up of rules governing elections and run-off elections, and that he was supported by Dr. William Leiserson, of the NLRB, in this point of view. He pointed out that it was important for Congress to understand this, inasmuch as the United States Supreme Court had decided that only Congress, by amending the Act, could affect the conduct of the board.

Mr. Gill gave the longest testimony, and the gist of his statement is found in the following quotations:

Q. "Do you find in your contacts with the men and the employers that there is a growing recognition of a spirit of cooperation and helpfulness on both sides within the industry to make it go and to carry it on?"

A. "You mean between labor and—"

Q. (interposing) "—and employers, yes."

A. "I think so, yes. In the case of our members, we get to know each other on these different parts of the property, and we talk these things over; we are interested not in knocking the place down but in building it up. Many of these men speak of it as 'our property,' and that is what we want to continue. That is the condition we want to work under. I don't think there is an employee on the Consumers Power property—there might be one—that is interested in going out there and breaking down service.

FREE, FRANK RELATIONS

"He was hired to build and to maintain that service; that is his job. Our motto has been for a long time—well, we will skip that, it is a tricky way of saying it, something about service in all ways. That is a tricky saying, but we would like to keep those relations. When we go out and contact customers, we don't want them to think we are there to knock down lines and shut off current; that we

Consumers MEN Appear Before SMITH COMMITTEE

Four members
of I. B. E. W. recite sordid
tale of NLRB at Consumers
Power Company

will shut off current in a hospital when someone is having an operation. We don't think that is necessary under the Wagner Act.

"We merely ask for administration of that Act in an impartial way."

Q. "As I get it, your view is that the overwhelming majority of the employees of this company have indicated a desire to be represented by labor organizations."

A. "That is right."

Q. "And it is your opinion, further, as I get it, that your organization and the rival organization, both having polled an almost even number of votes, should be still permitted to go on the ballot?"

A. "That is right. That is the only way we can settle it."

Q. "And it is your opinion that the 568, or whatever it was, who voted no union understand that there is to be some organization there, in compliance with the purpose of this Act, that enough more of those would prefer your organi-

zation to the rival organization that you think you would win the election."

C. I. O. CRUMBLING

A. "And enough more from the rival organization. We have gained members from that organization.

"I would just like to make the observation—maybe it is out of place—that at Flint, where the last strike was pulled, the men were promised a 10 per cent raise and two weeks vacation, and Port Huron was one case. Those men weren't very much up to the conditions in the property. It was quite hard to get that information when there was all sorts of information floating around. Those men were out, I think, about two weeks. I don't think any of them are C. I. O. now. We have some in our organization. We expect to have an organization there shortly. We have several of them in it. It is that way all over the property. Those 17 men who are on indictment there aren't outlaws or men of that type.

"I doubt whether any of these men knew they could get from two and a half to five years for doing what they did. Their mistake was in accepting that sort of leadership and going out in the minority and trying to pull it. I suppose a

(Continued on page 156)



Courtesy "Labor"

THEY SPEAK FOR I. B. E. W.

Left to right: Gerald Gill, Clifford Allen, Leslie Rice, Thomas N. Byle.



A. J. Enyart, 80, with his youngest grandson, Victor.

THE archives of the I. B. E. W. with their priceless treasure of historic documents are being filled daily by gifts from members who prize this complete record of the union's history. Recently A. J. Enyart, a pensioned member, sent to the executive council a letter of historic interest. Brother Enyart writes:

"I am enclosing herewith an old letter from Samuel Insull dated October 22, 1892, which I obtained as chairman of the committee to try to settle the strike for eight hours to become a day's work. We were successful and have had eight hours ever since. I belonged to No. 9 at that time. You can show this letter to the executive board and tell them to keep it. I am now past 80 years of age, and an invalid and cannot walk, as my feet are paralyzed. Thank you for all your kind acts."

The letter in question is reproduced on this page. It was written in 1892 and signed by Samuel Insull, then president of the Chicago Edison Company, the dominant electric generating company of that large Western city.

"Dear Sir:

"Referring to our conversation of this morning, I beg to state that our wiremen are now working eight hours per day, the pay being the same rate per day as formerly—overtime being paid for on the basis of time and a half. This arrangement will continue until next spring at least.

"If any of our old employees desire to return to work we shall be glad to take as many of them back on these terms as we have work for.

"Yours truly,
(Signed) "SAMUEL INSULL,
"President."

HISTORIC LETTER *Bequeathed* *to Executive Council*

Old-Timer gives communication which announced winning of eight-hour day

Such records vivify the long and honorable history of the organization. Progress, as always, was made slowly by our organization. It was made at a cost of much labor, sacrifice and thought on the part of many men banded together in local unions seeking to better their standard of living and their plane of citizenship. There are many unsung heroes in this important and honorable history. The Brotherhood is glad when it can to record this important past.

I thank Heaven, every summer's day of my life, that my lot was humbly cast within the hearing of romping brooks, and beneath the shadow of oaks. And from all the tramp and bustle of the world, into which fortune has led me in these latter years of my life, I delight

to steal away for days and for weeks together, and bathe my spirit in the freedom of the old woods, and to grow young again, lying upon the brookside and counting the white clouds that sail along the sky, softly and tranquilly, even as holy memories go stealing over the vault of life. I like to steep my soul in a sea of quiet, with nothing floating past me, as I lie moored to my thought, but the perfume of flowers, and soaring birds, and shadows of clouds.

Two days ago I was sweltering in the heat of the city, jostled by the thousand eager workers, and panting under the shadow of the walls. But I have stolen away, and for two hours of healthful regrowth into the darkling past, I have been this blessed summer's morning lying upon the grassy bank of a stream that babbled me to sleep in boyhood. Dear, old stream, unchanging, unfaltering—never growing old—smiling in your silver rustle, and calming yourself in the broad, placid pools—I love you, as I love a friend!—Donald G. Mitchell.

THE CHICAGO EDISON COMPANY,
139-141 ADAMS STREET.

Chicago, October 22, '92. 189

To the Employees
of the Chicago Edison Co

City,

Dear Sir:

Referring to our conversation of this morning, I beg to state that our wiremen are now working eight hours per day, the pay being the same rate per day as formerly—over time being paid for on the basis of time and a half. This arrangement will continue until next spring at least.

If any of our old employees desire to return to work we shall be glad to take as many of them back on these terms as we have work for.

Yours truly,
Samuel Insull
President.



RATIONAL *Approach* to RESIDENCE *Field*

St. Louis
and other cities organize, to
crack hardest nut

Everyone of them knows that the existence of these strong unions is a protection to every building worker, whether organized or not. The non-union hourly wage scale, while lower, is directly influenced by the union scale in each city. In setting hours and establishing conditions the unions again assert leadership and the non-union trades follow laggingly, but follow, nevertheless. So the non-union man respects, indeed envies, the union man. What has held back organization has not been the unwillingness of these workers. It has been due to conditions in a desperately competitive industry.

The unions do not accept members unless they are reasonably sure of being able to place them in employment. They could not absorb large numbers of residential construction workers without also signing contractors to union contracts. And to look at the situation realistically was to understand that until a very widespread organization of residential building crafts in any city could be effected, contractors could not be induced to pay wage scales which would penalize their competitive position. Unless union contractors are able to bid and secure work in competition with non-union contractors, the union employers are simply forced out of business and their men are out of employment.

ADVERSE CONDITIONS

It must also be remembered that a large part of residential small house building is done by small contractors who employ only a few men; that many subcontractors work with the tools, employing no more than one or two helpers. Add also the havoc wreaked by the depression on the treasuries of building trades locals, and the lack of organization in residential building becomes quite understandable.

Local No. B-1, of the I. B. E. W., is in the forefront of the organizing campaign in St. Louis. Here eight crafts have banded together to pool their strength and experience in unsnarling the residential construction tangle. The organization committee on residential work includes, besides the electrical workers, Lathers' Local No. 494, Bricklayers' St. Louis County Local No. 1, Tilesetters and Helpers' St. Louis County Local No. 1, Laborers' Local No. 110, Roofers' Local No. 1, Plumbers' Auxiliary Local No. 35 and the Plasterers' St. Louis County

Local No. 1. Harry W. Brady, business manager of our Local No. B-1, is now chairman.

As has been foreshadowed in this article, they found it necessary to allow a lower hourly scale on residential work. This indicates a lower scale of dues and a nominal initiation fee. While some crafts have created sub-locals for the new membership, most of these men have been taken directly into the local.

STRONG DRIFT TO ORGANIZE

The committee found the desire for organization was so great among these men that several independent craft locals were already organized. Instead of fighting these independent unions or attempting to take members from them, the committee pursued a policy of cooperation looking toward the day when the entire independent local could be incorporated into an A. F. of L. local. Already this policy has proven successful. Recently the committee announced that the independent union of bricklayers was bringing its 400 members into the A. F. of L. Bricklayers' Union. At the same time an agreement was signed between the bricklayers and the independent contractors.

This agreement specifies a wage scale of \$1.12½ per hour, with an additional 12½ cents for the foreman. Grievances which cannot be settled between contractor and workman are to be referred to a joint labor board for settlement. The board consists of three labor representatives, three from the contractors, and a neutral person to cast the deciding vote in case of a tie. The following stipulation on the part of the union is a guarantee to the home buyer as well as the contractor of first class workmanship:

"No mason will be required to replace any work without pay unless said work is not level or plumb and he is responsible for same. However, any work that is done in a slipshod or unworkmanlike manner by any member in violation of the union rules will have to be replaced by said member on his own time."

The signing of this agreement and the organization of the independent bricklayers into the A. F. of L. union also means that the independent bricklayer hod carriers will go into the A. F. of L. Hod Carriers and Building Laborers' local. Similar agreements and admittance of independent unions of other crafts into A. F. of L. locals are in process of negotiation.

The following agreement among the eight crafts comprising the residential organizing committee was published in the St. Louis Labor Tribune, signed by

(Continued on page 161)

THERE is no doubt that union organization is needed by workers in the residential construction industry. The majority of homes in this country are built by non-union workers. In addition to the hazards of seasonal, and other employment fluctuations which are suffered by all construction workers, they are victimized by the economic exploitation which is the general lot of all unorganized workers.

Undismayed by the hullabaloo and fanfare of the C. I. O., unintimidated by the threatening fist of Thurman Arnold, the A. F. of L. building trades unions are quietly at work in this field. St. Louis is one of the cities where a rational approach to the problem has been effected. Here a cooperative organizing campaign by eight established A. F. of L. building crafts is now beginning to show noteworthy results. I. B. E. W. Local No. B-1 is taking a leading part in this campaign.

During the depression years residential construction was virtually at a standstill. Whatever union membership existed there had a hard struggle to keep up the payment of dues. Many dropped out of unions. Many even found employment in other lines of business. Now that residential construction is on the upgrade again, some of these men are going back to work at their trade. In every city there are able, experienced, intelligent workers in residential building who would like to be members of the union of their craft. Whether these men have ever been union members or not, they have a deep respect for the A. F. of L. building trades unions.

SKILLED *and Unskilled* in PANAMA Canal Zone

By THE OBSERVER

SO much has been written about the alien negroes of British and Panamanian citizenship who are being given preference over citizens of the United States on government projects being performed under the supervision of American Army and Navy officer personnel that many inquiries are being made as to the political relation of the Canal Zone to the United States. Also why the controversy being waged by organized labor has been going on for 25 years, and why it is that the military and naval officer personnel favor aliens in place of their own fellow Americans. First, however, the reader must keep in mind at all times that the huge sum of \$400,000,000 has been authorized by Congress to be spent during the coming immediate five to seven years in the Canal Zone by the War and Navy Departments, and this money is from the Treasury of the United States, financed by taxing the workers.

On February 26, 1904, the treaty with the Republic of Panama became effective and by this treaty the United States was granted a strip of land now known as the Canal Zone. This strip extends five miles on either side of the canal center line and from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, a distance of about 50 miles. The area of the Canal Zone is 553 square miles, including land and water, but does not include the city of Colon at the Atlantic end or the city of Panama at the Pacific end.

The treaty granted the land to the United States in perpetuity with sovereign rights as though actually owned. This right of sovereignty permitted setting up a code of laws and to allow a political relation similar to that in effect

Employment of aliens rapidly increasing per capita

for territories and other possessions. For this grant the United States paid Panama \$10,000,000 and after the ninth year (1913) an annuity rental of \$250,000, and under the treaty of 1922 with the Republic of Colombia a compensation of \$25,000,000 was paid. To the French Panama Canal Company was paid \$40,000,000 for all rights held and including the Panama Railroad and all engineering data. The hydrographic data and statistics alone were probably worth every cent paid to the French company, for they had kept up surveys of river flows to the date of transfer, and without this preliminary knowledge the United States engineering staff would have been handicapped for immediate work in designing.

EQUALITY OF EMPLOYMENT

A great number of people, including Panamanians, are under the belief or impression that in the treaty with Panama the right for equal employment privileges with United States citizens was granted to citizens of Panama. Such is not true, so far as the treaty is concerned, but there does exist an executive order issued by the Secretary of War in 1908 that permits equal consideration for employment. This executive order, which is not enacted law and is revokable at the will of future Secretaries, does not make mandatory the equal consideration and provides that it does not apply in reduction of force, excepting that all other

aliens must first be reduced before Panamanian citizens.

Although the United States is not obligated by treaty or Congressional action to treat aliens who are citizens of the Republic of Panama with equal consideration for employment in the Canal Zone to citizens of the United States, high ranking officials of the government have seemingly committed themselves during the process of negotiating the new treaty of last year in such a manner as to convey the impression that they favor the equal rights. It has been given to understand that Panama Canal administrative personnel have made a study of proposed legislation to convey special United States citizenship on the children of British West Indian negro parentage who were born in the Canal Zone. Probably with the intention of stopping the argument of organized labor about alien employment.

In a recent interview with a labor representative, the governor of the Panama Canal, General C. S. Ridley, admitted that aliens were employed on all kinds of building trades work and that they were not skilled workers, either. The governor based his objections to doing away with their employment in skilled positions on humanitarian grounds alone. He contends that if the 4,000 aliens claimed by organized labor to be employed in skilled positions are eliminated from the service it will penalize about 16,000 persons, as he includes four to a family. The governor said that these aliens were wards of the United States government, yet he had a fund to repatriate them and to retire those with enough service. A gradual elimination from service can be made without undue hardship.

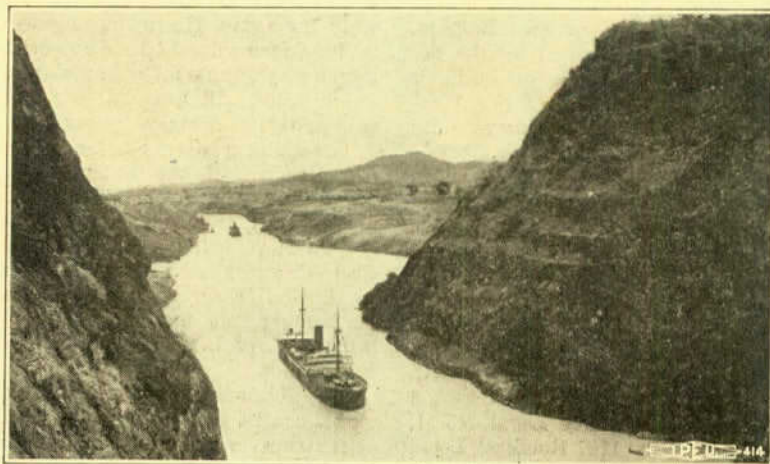
ELIMINATION OF CITIZENS

The highest peak of employment of both skilled and unskilled labor in the Canal Zone by the canal and railroad since the canal was opened for traffic in 1914 was reached during 1939. It is contemplated by the division of personnel supervision and management that the number of new employees during the next 12 months will be more than double the number employed during 1939. The employment force of the canal and railroad for January 1, 1939, and for December 1, 1939, will indicate the great demand for labor during the year 1939. They are:

	Jan. 1 1939	Dec. 1 1939	In- crease	Ratio
U. S. citizens	3,444	4,105	661	1 U. S. citizen to 7
Aliens	10,627	15,175	4,548	aliens

During the month of December it is reported that 1,000 more aliens were employed and approximately 400 more U. S. citizens, which brings the total number of new employees within one year's time to more than 5,500 aliens and 1,000 citizens. The other agencies of the government performing work in the Canal Zone, the Army and Navy, have also made very large increases in their employment and with probably a much greater ratio of difference in favor of aliens.

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THROUGH THE BIG DITCH

Adjusting Wages in the GOOD OLD DAYS

By SHAPPIE

"THE fall had gradually crept in. The threshing gang had come an' gone an' there was a big stack of straw in the barn yard for the cattle to browse around. The root crops were all stored away. The fall work was all caught up with, an' there was a big pile av wood ready to kape me little cabin an' the big house warm an' cozy durin' the comin' long winter nights. There was light frosts at night an' the sky was generally overcast wid grey clouds an' a keen cuttin' wind. One night John says, 'There's snow in the air an' it's liable to come down annytime.'

"Sure enough, whin we woke up in the mornin' divil a thing cud we see but snow, snow iverywhere. John says:

"'From now on, Terry, we'll take it aisy, wid nothin' to do but the chores.' He niver said annything about cuttin' me wages so I spoke up, an' said:

"'But John, I don't expect to lay aroun' an' do nothin' but the chores an' draw summer wages.' But he only laughed an' said, 'Don't worry, lad, ye worked good an' hard all summer; the winter is the farmer's holiday so we'll all take it aisy an' enjoy ourselves.'

"Wan night we was sittin' aroun' a blazin' fire in the cabin. Skin was gone to bed an' John an' me was enjoyin' a smoke while Mary was knittin'. It was a peaceful scene, Slim, an' I ought to have been enjoyin' meself, but iver since Dannie an' little Beth died I had been restless an' onaisy. It wasn't so bad whin I was busy, but at night, whin I wud be sittin' up late by the open fire watchin' the flickerin' flames the faces wud peer out at me an' whin the wind wud zoom down the chimney it wud bring to me mind the stormy night whin poor Mickey was drowned. We had been sittin' quiet, nobody sayin' a word, whin we heard footsteps crunchin' through the snow. The door opened an' in walked big Frank Slade an' the Grants. John pulled out the long wooden bench from the wall an' they joined the circle. Frank says:

"'We're goin' to town in a day or two; they're hirin' men fer the loggin' camps an' we're goin' to sign up, so you might as well come wid us, Terry. We can get you on. What do yuh say?' 'G'wan,' says John, 'Terry is stayin' wid us this winter.'

"'We'll bring him back safe in the spring,' says Frank.

"'I don't want ye to think I'm ungrateful, folks,' says I, 'fer no wan iver had a better home than I have here, but the way I feel I wud be poor company, jus' mopin' aroun'.'

"'Well,' said Frank, 'Yuh'll find lots

That winter was
a darb, but Slade was powerful
and loved his horses

to kape you busy in camp.' So the upshot av it was that I cud go, but I must be sure to be back in the spring.

GOOD BYE TO THE FARM

"Wan afternoon, the week followin', Frank drove up wid his big bay team an' the bob sleighs. It was a bitter cold day, blowin' an' snowin', but we was all dressed warm an' didn't mind the cold. The sleigh box was filled wid straw an' I burrowed down into it wid the Grants, an' we pulled some horse blankets over us, but Frank had to sit up in the driver's seat at the front an' do the drivin', but he had on a thick storm coat wid a capote on it pulled down over his head so that his face was almost covered up; wid the snow stickin' to his coat, if it hadn't been fer the bright red scarf aroun' his waist ye might have taken him fer a polar bear. Thin we started away, an' what wid the sleigh bells jinglin', the folks shoutin' good bye an' thim big bays wild fer want av exercise, Frank, big an' strong as he was, had all he cud do to kape thim from gettin' the bits in their teeth an' breakin' into a wild mad gallop, but whin we got to a straight piece av level road wid no ither sleighs in sight, he said:

"'Now ye divils! If ye want to run, go to it.' Wid the slight slackenin' av the lines Dick an' Dandy was away like a flash. Me an' the Grants got up on our feet to share in the excitement but the chunks of snow an' ice that shot into our faces straight from the hooves av thim flyin' horses drove us back into our nests in short order, an' by the time Frank drove up to the front av the hotel where the hirin' agent av the loggin' company was stayin', he had thim gentled down. He tied thim up an' blanketed thim an' thin we all wint up to the big upstairs room where the agent was. It was a busy place wid men comin' an' goin', an' the air was blue wid smoke. Whin the agent caught sight av Frank an' the rest av us he shouted out:

"'Well, Slade, you

and yer friends ready to sign up again?' 'Mebbe,' said Frank, 'But I want extra pay fer my team this winter. Ye know what they can do, an' if ye want us an' our chum here, ye'll have to pay us top wages.' Well, afther some dickerin', he hired us all an' we signed up, an' Frank arranged to be in town at a set date to load his team an' sleighs wid ither teamsters on a train fer the nearest station to the loggin' camp.

BARROOM QUARREL

"Frank an' the Grants know'd several av the crowd an' they insisted we all go down into the bar and have a drink. The bar room was crowded wid husky lumber jacks, most av thim pretty well corned. We managed to crowd up to the bar an' get our drinks an' thin Frank treated wance. The ithers wanted us to have more but we all refused. Wan big feller, evidently he was a teamster, had a fightin' jag on. He caught sight av Frank an' barged his way through the crowd to where we was. He stuck his face into Frank's and shook his fist at him, an' shouted out:

"'Ye think ye was the best teamster an' had the best team in the camp last winter ye d—— d——, but I'm here to tell ye I'll back my grays to pull a load thim big bays av yours wud niver start, at anny time er anny place.' Now Frank was a good-natured, powerful man, an' slow to take offense, but he thought more av his team than most men do av their families. He wud have passed over this feller's abuse but whin he run down Frank's team that made Frank mad. He said:

"'Yuh say yer team can outpull Dick and Dandy! Yer a d—— liar an' I got \$10 to prove it. Put up er shut up! An' what's more I'll cover anny bets on the side.'

HORSES PUT TO TEST

"Two or three in the crowd spoke up and said 'I'll bet a fiver on Slade's team.' An' wan av thim said, 'Yuh got such a good team, bring thim on an' fasten the bob sleighs back to back an' see who takes the money.' Now Frank's team was rated as the best on heavy pulls around there an' some smaller bets were offered. The ither feller had backin' fer his team, too, so quite a few bets were made. They got the hiring agent to come down an'

(Continued on page 161)



OLD MAN WINTER IN SHAPPIELAND

JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS



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No. 3

This Is Democracy The present situation in the United States has its ludicrous aspects. Our national mood has reached the stage of name-calling. Every group is trying to hang something on every other group. There shall be no illusions. Every pretense, every pompous assertion, every mask worn for publicity purposes is to be scrapped, and every institution is to stand forth naked just as it is. In a way this is really funny and it of course does not have a too-bad effect. As we have often said before, this is the way of democracy. Democracy wants to know who is talking.

Presently, it is reasonable to believe, we will pass through the name-calling stage with all illusions gone and build new procedures on what we have. Out of this welter of recrimination certain things stand forth clearly as stonewall facts in American public opinion:

Americans are inescapably pledged to a democratic process. They want nothing of totalitarianism, nothing of communism, nor of fascism.

Americans are suspicious of pompous bureaucracy. They expect bureaucrats to obey the law just as much as they expect other citizens to obey the law.

Public opinion in no wise underwrites the cavortings of such public officials as head the National Labor Relations Board. If Congress follows public opinion, this board will be scrapped and a new board created.

Public opinion is probing America's past. It is delighting in the stories of our forefathers' fight for freedom and it is pledged anew to the principle of religious tolerance, fair play for all groups and forbearance.

It is a fact that these undercurrents of opinion have not crystallized in laws or movements but we predict that they will. America is not going to be for democracy on the international front and for any brand of autocracy at home.

Trends in Unemployment One of the most important addresses of the present year was given at St. Louis late in February by A. Ford Hinrichs, chief economist of the U. S. Department of Labor, on "Trends of Employment Opportunity." Mr. Hinrichs made a complete and searching survey of the whole field of American enterprise in relation to its ability to absorb workers. His work is the work of a

technician. Without partisanship, he told the truth as far as the truth can be ascertained.

The outlook is not necessarily overwhelmingly pessimistic but it does not offer much to agitators and politicians. Mr. Hinrichs believes that the employment problem must be looked at on a long-range basis and that mere succession of emergency measures cannot possibly better the situation. He believes too that the building industry probably offers as fair a field for development as any other and that here an opportunity to absorb workers may be presented.

He has much that is of value to say about the problem of technological unemployment. He points out that 10 industries dropped approximately 155,000 wage earner jobs due to technological changes. He finds that new industries have created 79,000 wage earner jobs. He finds that five industries which are not new, namely, canning, stamped and pressed metalware, rayon, aircraft, asbestos products, created 94,000 new wage earner jobs. He shows that there was a decrease of workers in construction, in transportation and in public utilities, and he finds that government, education, and the professional services, employ more new people, though the picture is a fluctuating picture.

In other words, American economy remains a dynamic economy with no unchanging lines or trends. He believes that much can be gained by regarding the problem as a fixed problem which must be approached in a spirit of calm from many different points of view.

Discord in Utopia Millard M. Rice visits Arthurdale, W. Va., one of the earliest model communities sponsored by the federal government. He writes incisively about this fading experiment in the March Harper's Magazine. He finds the inhabitants of this nice village losing their early cooperative spirit. Cooperation has been displaced by the spirit of jealousy because each fellow is suspicious that the other fellow is getting more than he is.

Mr. Rice then makes some important conclusions. He points out that Arthurdale has been a "social economic island." He believes that these people have been set apart and they do not relish the idea of being fish in a glass bowl, stared at by normal villagers. He thinks that good community life is based upon slow and natural growth rather than upon swift planning. He doubts, too, the value of absentee planners: "Whatever virtues may be inherent in the broader reaches of planning seem, in the light of the experiences at Arthurdale, not to extend downward to detailed planning which remakes the lives of those for whom it plans."

Finally, he makes a declaration that has great import at this present hour: "Arthurdale seems to reaffirm a belief still strong that men must find their own places in life; must work out the solution of their own problems; must do this by a process of adjustment and readjustment rather than suddenly—with sympathetic help, if necessary, from those more fortunate, but without their dictation."

NLRB Conduct Probably no incident connected with the investigation of the National Labor Relations Board has dramatized so clearly the attitude of the heads of this important agency than that dealing with influencing illegally Congress and public opinion.

It has developed that on the instigation of the C. I. O., members of the board and staff members undertook to break away local unions of the A. F. of L. from the parent organization and to get these local unions to back the board. It also has developed beyond a doubt that definite efforts were made to influence Members of Congress in favor of the board. It also materialized that a former official of the board when he resigned actually acted as an agent of the board, carrying on extra-legal and extra-curricular activities of the board.

We have repeatedly said and we say it again that the board has done more to set back democratic processes than any agency that has ever been set up in the federal government.

Technicians and the People Much of the hostility of labor against capitalists during the last 30 years was not directed against capitalism so much as against the domineering captain of industry who refused to organize his business on a democratic basis. The unions in the American Federation of Labor had faith that industrial democracy was not incompatible with capitalism. Because captains of industry refused to usher in a regime of industrial democracy, workers were made ready prey for agitators who hand out the lure of a social order which was once called socialism and then communism and now totalitarianism.

During the last half-century the unions of the A. F. of L. have had in their struggle for industrial democracy the support of liberals but now it appears that the liberals have forsaken this goal and have turned frequently to the totalitarian form as a solution of the social problem. This is strange because, for a generation, liberals have cried out that captains of industry were autocrats and tyrants. They are now willing to set up a regime in which technicians and bureaucrats will be the autocrats and tyrants.

Labor is opposed to handing over its destiny to a group of cold, self-willed men be they super-bureaucrats, technicians or captains of industry. However, do not doubt that here is a problem which must be solved—this problem of the sound relationship of the people to the technician. Neither business nor government can operate on force. Business and government must operate on ideas, upon facts, upon technology, and only the technician can supply the fuel and the energy upon which to drive the governmental and industrial machines. The technicians must have the will to cooperate with the workers and the workers must have the will to create the means by which they can serve both the state and industry. Crude weapons

like the strike and mere economic pressure must be held far in abeyance in order that the collective mind of labor can speak and serve.

John L. Lewis, Communist Is John L. Lewis a communist? No, if you mean does his name appear on the rolls of the Communist Party.

Mr. Lewis is too egotistical to play the tail of Mr. Browder's kite. Is Mr. Lewis a communist? Yes. What evidence do you have of this statement? Mr. Lewis's own declarations and conduct. Last fall in San Francisco Mr. Lewis made a noble gesture—a strong public statement about purging the C. I. O. of communist leaders. To date he has purged no communist leaders and he still leans on Lee Pressman, general counsel of the C. I. O., as his chief adviser.

Mr. Lewis has pussyfooted at every opportunity on support to Finland, a heroic democratic country now struggling for life against the Russian juggernaut.

Mr. Lewis addressed the American Youth Congress when it met at Washington. Having successfully sneered at the President of the United States before that congress, he immediately affiliated that group with his C. I. O. political machine. Before the Youth Congress Mr. Lewis ridiculed America and the American way in the following words: "The President said substantially that under certain conditions and certain forms of government, you would not have the opportunity of standing on the lawn in the rain to ask for jobs. Well, I think you ought to be glad of that privilege."

In other words, Mr. Lewis apparently feels that the abrogation of the right to petition for a redress of grievances, which is the American way, is of no great importance. The implication is that the totalitarian states have a better way of handling national problems.

Folklore of Thurmania Thurman Arnold's attack on the building trades unions has bogged down into a sinister political maneuver. Mr. Arnold's individualistic campaign started out with window-dressing, this decoration adhering in the pious wish that building costs would be reduced. Even as Mr. Arnold threw indictments against labor union officials right and left, building costs were going up over the country 4 and 5 per cent. At the same time it was announced by the Department of Commerce that 1939 was an unusual building year, reaching the colossal construction figure of \$10,000,000,000. When one understands that the greatest construction year that America ever had in 1928 totalled only \$12,000,000,000, one can see how good a year 1939 was. All this 1939 construction was under the conditions which Mr. Arnold claims are in restraint of trade, which allegation seems nothing short of ridiculous in view of the accomplishment. These facts leave Mr. Arnold pretty much in the ludicrous light of a public official trying to use that great power of the state against one group of citizens for political effect.



Woman's Work

—EPEU— 414



LIGHT IN AN AGE OF BEWILDERMENT

By A WORKER'S WIFE

SCIENTISTS experimenting with animals find that they can be sent into a state like that of nervous breakdown when subjected to constant thwarting and uncertainty, similar in effect to the conditions suffered in daily life by many human beings.

A white rat is placed in a cage. He goes hungry until he happens to press a lever. Thereupon he is rewarded with food. After this happens several times the animal concludes that it is a certainty that this particular action on his part will result in food being supplied. Serenely happy, one day he presses the lever. But no food comes. He tries again. This time a blinding light flashes. He darts away in panic. But he comes back. Again he goes through the action that is linked with food and well-being in his brain. This time he gets a stinging electric shock. The scientist, like indifferent fate, plays with his victim. Sometimes the action the animal has been taught to believe is right, results in food. At other times it brings pain and terror. At length the bewildered creature cowers in the cage, ready to perish rather than venture what the unknown may bring.

This is an age of bewilderment for humans, too. It is an age of transition. We are going from an economy of scarcity—when man's means of production were enough to take care of his needs only in a meager way—to an economy of abundance. The economy of abundance is something we hope and envision and believe must come to pass. The world is excruciated as nations reel in conflict. Are these the birth pangs of a new age? Our own people, sullenly or sharply, are seeking the solution to our nation's problems. And such a maze of solutions are being offered! Isn't it time to stop running wildly from one supposition to another and go back to fundamentals? Let's at least try to find a few unshakable verities to start with.

This nation's number one problem still is unemployment. Approximately ten million persons who should be earning enough for a decent living, producing and consuming their normal share of the nation's goods, are prevented from doing so. This isn't healthy for a nation, any more than it is healthy for a human body to have the functions of one of its organs impaired.

Now let's get back to a fundamental fact. The only real reason for producing goods, such as food, clothing, automobiles, electrical conveniences and all the other good things of modern manufacture, is in order that they may be USED to add to

the well-being of the human race. Unfortunately another reason has obscured this fact. That is, that goods are produced in order to make someone a profit. So with the emphasis of producing a profit, corporations have grown and concentrated their powers, technological change has been ruthlessly invoked, and we now have a condition where a worker must be put on the payroll by an employer before he can earn a living. The fact that the wage-earner or worker, the producer and the consumer are one and the same person in a collective sense, has been clouded over.

I hope that everyone who happens to read this page has also read the decision of the New York Supreme Court, which is contained in the front part of this magazine. If you have not I wish that you would turn back and read it. It appears under the title "Epochal Decision Bears on Arnold's Attack." I am sure that the many attacks on building trades unions for their so-called "restrictive practices" in the newspaper and magazine press must have raised doubts in the minds of some loyal unionists. If our own income is derived from the building trades, or if we have friends who work in these trades it's hard to see any profiteering or racketeering in the income they receive from a year's work. But are their efforts to increase wages and to limit hours so that

more men may be employed, essentially unjust?

The court case involves a similar situation in the theater field. Here the musicians' union, which has also suffered from technological displacement of its members by means of new mechanical devices, brought pressure on a touring opera company to use live musicians for its orchestra rather than recorded music.

The language of the decision is simple and logical beyond any misunderstanding. It says: "Such conduct * * * is lawful on theory that prevention of unemployment is a legitimate objective of labor unions." Also, "To prevent unemployment is a legitimate labor objective, and the right to use every lawful and orderly means by concerted as well as individual action to carry out any legitimate labor objective is the privilege of workingmen. This right should be entitled to the same protection as is the right of an employer to use machinery for the purpose of making a profit."

This statement was also made:

"Economic pressure may eventually compel the acceptance of mechanical changes, but there seems to be no legal reason why those who may be injuriously affected thereby may not meanwhile make lawful and orderly efforts to prevent or lessen the extent of the injury to themselves.

"It is well known that employers do not always use the latest technological improvements where such improvements might lessen their opportunity for profits or destroy large capital investment; and no one claims they owe any one a legal duty to do so. * * *

"It seems no more unlawful for defendants' (unions') members to wish to work than it is for the plaintiff's stockholders to wish to make a profit."

I am directing your attention to these statements, first of all for your own comfort of mind, that you will not be ballyhooed into doubting that union practices are fundamentally right; and second, that you will be able to express this belief to others. We women do have an important part in molding public opinion. Of course no one of us can howl into the ears of millions the way a newspaper columnist can, but we can at least be ready to talk to the individuals in our circle. If thousands of us do this in sincerity and courage, who knows how far our words may reach? At least we may say we have played our honorable part.

As you will notice in the auxiliary correspondence, Mrs. Jacobs, of L. U. No. B-5's auxiliary, agrees with this theory.

HYMN TO OUR HOMELAND

God bless America,
So vast from coast to coast,
A land of home and happiness,
True democracy we boast.

God bless America,
Where we may live in peace,
While across the rolling waters
The cannon never cease.

Where women are at leisure
About their work and pleasures,
And happy little children
Are given their full measures.

Where men need not look upward
With panic stricken eyes,
For fear approaching airships
May pour death from the skies.

God bless America,
No use for artilleries;
Just one big happy family
We call our auxiliaries.

MRS. GEORGE NELSON,
President.

Women's Auxiliary, L. U. No. 292,
Minneapolis, Minn.

Women's Auxiliary

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, L. U. NO. B-5,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Editor:

A question which is uppermost in our minds: "What is going to be the outcome of our present unemployment situation?" Of course, unemployment compensation has helped some to weather a little of the storm, but that is only a respite and does not take care of the many pressing needs one is confronted with. Also it only takes care of a specified period and the rest of the time one is again among the unfortunates.

A helpful solution to this terrible calamity would be to have a shorter hour week. A six-hour day and 30-hour week would help considerably if the same wages were given as for a 40-hour week. A shorter hour week would enable the hiring of additional men as well.

The newspapers have been wailing, with the public consequently taking up the cry, that labor is the cause of the trouble because of the high wages paid the building trade mechanics. This is entirely ridiculous. Taking into consideration the length of time the worker loses through the year due to there being no work, the average wage is far in arrears when compared with what workers outside the building trades make.

The public should do more wailing about the high cost of commodities and outrageous prices charged for the other essentials which are used daily. Building construction is done at intervals and should be of minor worry to them. What is actually affecting the public is what they are using frequently that has increased with leaps and bounds.

It is up to each and every one of us to do everything within our power to acquaint the public with what labor is up against. They know only that labor gets so much a day, but do not know that the mechanic may work only six months out of the year or less. Very rarely are they fortunate enough to have a full working year.

I have spoken to quite a few people explaining the employment system of the average building trade mechanic and they expressed their surprise, for their conception was entirely different. In fact, they were under the impression that labor was getting all and giving nothing in return.

False rumors and statements have caused labor much grief. The only way we can combat these untruths is to do a bit of circulating of what actually transpires in our midst.

"In unity there is strength," so remember that slogan when striving for an objective, and ours is a 30-hour week at the same wage as for a 40-hour week.

MRS. FANNIE JACOBS,
2945 Webster Ave. Press Secretary.

She says, "It is up to each and every one of us to do everything within our power to acquaint the public with what labor is up against." This magazine tries to furnish you with the ammunition, in the shape of facts. I hope that you will also read the articles on the subject of the solution for unemployment. They are worth reading and thinking about.

We do not need to be rats in a cage.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, L. U. NO. 52,
NEWARK, N. J.

Editor:

The regular monthly meeting of our auxiliary was held on Wednesday evening, January 10, at 620 High St., Newark, with our genial president, Sister Beatrice Neugebauer, presiding.

Although there were very few members out we proceeded to transact a considerable amount of business very concisely.

Nominations were made for our various offices and at our next regular meeting in February we will hold our annual election.

At the close of the meeting we thoroughly enjoyed a social hour, aided by Sister Beckitt's quips.

We are now on the brink of our third year but are not crestfallen or "blue" over our results in the past, yet, the success of any organization depends upon the cooperation of its members. Why not start the new year by joining our ranks and pull a strong oar in the aid of our auxiliary?

Let's boost instead of knock!

MARGARUITE W. MANDEVILLE.
55 Concord Ave.,
Maplewood, N. J.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, L. U. NO.
B-304, HUTCHINSON, KANS.

Editor:

This organization has been going one year. There are 24 members in good standing, and we have had that many for more than six months.

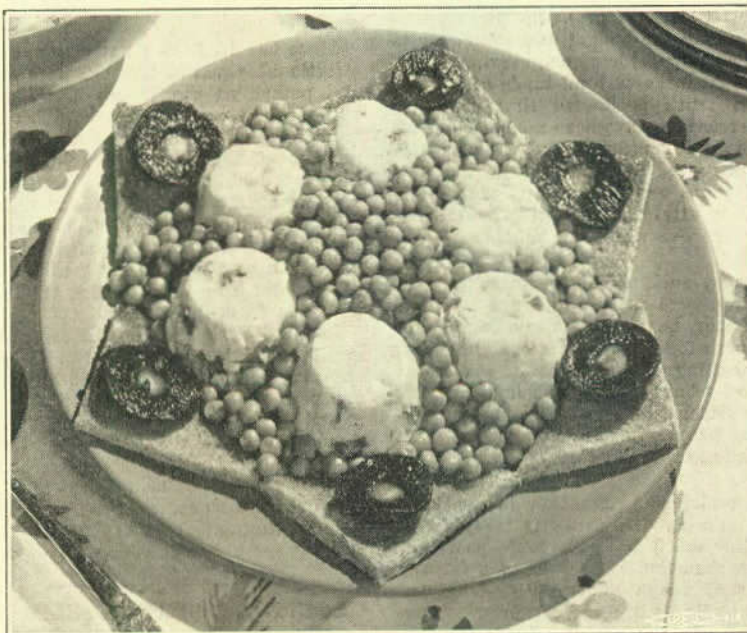
The object of this auxiliary is to find all the A. F. of L. union made products and the stores where they can be found. Roll call is answered by giving label names. We urge all members to buy only those whenever possible.

We meet twice a month, Wednesday afternoons, and have social evenings frequently for the families.

The retiring officers for the past year are: Mrs. Dewey Brown, president; Mrs. Archie Vernon, vice president; Mrs. Wade Herrington, secretary and treasurer. There are two members who belong to the Union Label League who bring us information, Mrs. Earl Tinney and Mrs. George Waddle. There is a visiting committee and a flower chairman.

Members enjoy reading of other auxiliaries and mention is often made of the JOURNAL at our meetings.

MRS. VADE HERRINGTON.
518 East Tenth,
Hutchinson, Kans.



Courtesy National Association Service.

Economy With a Flourish

By SALLY LUNN

Here's a new way of serving ham and eggs—and a way to make those left-over scraps of boiled or baked ham into an attractive dinner dish. This is a real economy meal, with ham and egg timbales surrounded by canned green peas, and a star design of toast points and mushroom caps to complete the enticing arrangement. Or you might use fried apple rings instead of the mushrooms.

Ham and Egg Timbales.

$\frac{3}{4}$ cup milk, scalded
2 eggs slightly beaten
1 tablespoon fat
 $\frac{1}{4}$ cup soft bread crumbs
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups ground or minced cooked ham
Dash of paprika

Accompaniment and garnishes: Two cups canned peas, buttered toast triangles, saute'd mushroom caps.

Stir milk gradually into beaten eggs, add fat, bread crumbs, ham and paprika. Turn into well-buttered custard cups, timbale molds or muffin tins. Place in shallow pan of hot water and bake in moderate oven (350° F.) about one-half hour, or until knife inserted comes out clean. Unmold on hot buttered toast triangles. Arrange peas and mushroom caps. If you use muffin tins, it will probably be necessary to unmold the timbales on a flat platter and place them in position with the aid of a pancake turner.



Correspondence

—EPU— 414



L. U. NO. B-3, NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.
Editor:

We, the voters, will render a decision at the polls in the coming national election next November that will be of more vital importance to us than any we have been called upon to make since we elected Franklin D. Roosevelt President eight years ago. I say this because that which we have started in the way of legislation beneficial to labor and what has been accomplished during the interval is only the beginning of what we can do toward solving our problem of sharing in the abundance that we, collectively, create, and yet it is being attacked.

During the coming national campaign we shall hear all kinds of proposals and slogans about balancing the budget and returning to the "good old days" when our government did not harass business with all kinds of restrictions. The truth is known that the only reason restrictions have been made is that we have a better understanding of the problems we are confronted with and realize that our welfare depends upon doing only that which will result in attaining a more humane existence for the overwhelming number of our people.

Legislation, such as slum clearance, low cost housing, pure foods and drugs acts, the Wagner Labor Law, regulations from AAA to XYZ, were found to be necessary because of the unwillingness of those in possession of the "money bags" to consider anything but profits. Consideration of the health and welfare of our people, in their estimation, must not be allowed to interfere with their business.

The unemployment situation in the construction industry still presents a sorrowful picture. How much worse it could be is beyond comprehension. If it were not for the foresight and vision of our President and government officials in providing jobs through financing all kinds of projects from Maine to California, a large number of which it is now our privilege to enjoy, would still be in the far distant future if those who are shouting about balancing the budget and lower tax rates were given their way. Incidentally, the question of balancing the budget would not appear so ominous if our government conducted its bookkeeping on a business basis. Its ledgers show only debit entries and no credits. Capital investments, monies expended to finance all kinds of projects, are charged off as current expenditures. If a private corporation were to enlarge its plant would it regard the money so expended as a loss? Certainly not!

A large number of newspapers, magazines, columnists and radio commentators are attacking President Roosevelt and the New Deal. They are either owned or controlled by the owners of industry, who are among the 36,000 at the top whose income is equal to the income of the 11,500,000 at the bottom. These men do not care that our greatest national problem, unemployment, is still unsolved.

This problem has long been recognized as serious. The United States Senate, on April

6, 1933, passed a Thirty-Hour Bill which would have helped. It began:

"AN ACT"

"To prevent interstate commerce in certain commodities and articles produced or manufactured in industrial activities in which persons are employed more than five days per week or six hours per day."

This bill, which was introduced by United States Supreme Court Justice Black, who at that time was a Senator, was presented in the House of Representatives on April 18, 1933 and was referred to the Committee on Labor where it was allowed to die because of the introduction and passing of the N. I. R. A., which was considered of more value. That was a mistake.

Since the N. I. R. A. was declared unconstitutional, parts of this bill were introduced and passed as the Wages and Hours Law, which at the present time establishes a minimum wage of 30 cents per hour and a maximum of 40 hours per week. This means millions of dollars to those directly concerned and in most dire circumstances, but it is still not enough. Therefore, in the forthcoming national elections, we must choose carefully men who will preserve the gains made so far and keep out of office those who are prepared to destroy them.

In New York city, in the meanwhile, the members of Local Union No. 3 have been enjoying the six-hour day, 30-hour week for the past four years and have just consummated an agreement for another year for the same hours and wages. We intend to continue our campaign until the six-hour day, 30-hour week is recognized as the practical solution for unemployment, necessary to all wage earners throughout the country.

CHARLES HERTLE.

L. U. NO. 7, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Editor:

The topic of conversations on the job and meeting rooms and street corners is the Panama construction job, and now I see the papers have different articles in regard to having American labor on the job. We had three of our Brothers fill out applications but so far only one of our Brothers has received a favorable reply and he will leave for Panama the twenty-ninth day of February from New York city. Being leap year day he will be getting married to the job. His name is Edward McBride, a good fellow and a Brother we hated to lose. We all wish him a good voyage and hope to hear from him soon. We have been hearing quite a lot about the weather and different spots there from Brother Little and Brother Bailey.

WE'RE SORRY!

Due to lack of space, pictures accepted for the Correspondence section this month must be held until the April issue of the JOURNAL.

I was quite surprised to see in the Sunday papers that a big Boston amusement company is going to open up Riverside Park in Agawam. It used to be one of the biggest amusement parks in this part of the country so I hope it will prove a success and be able to put some of the boys to work. There is plenty loafing just now and it sure would help to liven up that part of Springfield again. For years gone by it always was good for 10 men for a couple of months before the park opened and the old timers have many a story to tell about it.

Received quite a letter from our wandering Brother Hendricks telling us about the wonderful weather in Seattle, always above 40 degrees and we having nearly zero weather all of January.

E. MULLARKEY.

L. U. NO. 8, TOLEDO, OHIO
Editor:

At this writing construction work is pretty much at a standstill. Contracts are to be awarded at the end of February for some \$5,000,000 worth of construction on the Lake Erie water project. Of this sum it is expected that there will be about \$500,000 worth of electrical work. However, it will be late spring before these jobs get under way. Nothing further has developed in the rumors of expansion in the refining industry which were rampant a few months ago. Our \$2,000,000 library job is nearing completion and we expect to have all the dope on the wiring job by that time. There is a prospect that this self-same library is liable to be a white elephant on the hands of the library board due to the fact that the county authorities have refused so far to appropriate sufficient funds to pay the operating costs of same.

The long-awaited fight between A. F. of L. and C. I. O. forces has finally broken loose, the Electric Auto Lite being the scene of action. The C. I. O. was awarded bargaining rights for a certain group of employees in the plant, while the M. E. S. A. and A. F. of L. were given the same rights for other groups. Early in February C. I. O. groups stood in parallel lines at the gates to the plant and demanded to see paid up C. I. O. membership cards from all of the employees going to work. By strong arm methods they kept from entering the plant all members of the other groups. Inside the plant they forced by violence these members of other organizations to get out. The Central Labor Union decided that it was time that something was done about the matter so it was decided to secure legal advice as to what could be done. At the present writing a hearing is being held in the court of common pleas on the petition of the Central Labor Union for an injunction to restrain the C. I. O. from intimidation of the members of the forces of labor in the A. F. of L. groups. The fight in the court has been going on for a week at this writing and nothing definitely can be said as to the outcome. Every local affiliated with the C. I. U. is going the limit of their finances to keep the C. I. O. from winning this case. If the Lewis forces come out on top in this instance it is the forerunner of much labor

strife in this city. The Lewisites at this writing have over 200 hoodlums from all parts of the country concentrated here in anticipation of strife. It is said on good authority that these bums are being paid \$10.00 per day, plus their food and lodging and it is said on likewise reliable authority that Joe Stalin is footing the bills.

We are curious to know why that heading on the last page still sports the mugs of the same old gang. Our own likeness was sent in sometime ago and we have waited patiently to see same but evidently ye Editor was afraid that printing same would have the same effect on the page as 10 sticks of 40 per cent picric would have. However old man Job has nothing on us when it comes to patience.

After some scouting around amongst the members of this local we have found a member who thinks he could write some things of interest to the members at large out of his years of experience working in various parts of the world. He claims that there are only two civilized nations in the world in which he has not worked. The next thing we have to do is to convince this old timer that he should do so and help him get it on paper. So wish us luck on the idea.

BILL CONWAY.

L. U. NO. 16, EVANSVILLE, IND.

Editor:

News is a little scarce in this locality just now. Work has been only fair but prospects look good for the year ahead of us. I hope our membership will be able to be as well employed during 1940 as they were in 1939.

The past year has been a good year for the utility companies as is evidenced by their financial reports. All show large gains. A great many of these utilities have shared it in part with their employees in signing agreements with the I. B. E. W. Others have not been so generous, electing to spend their profits fighting the organization by underhand subversive methods, organizing or helping to organize independent or company unions, or in every way possible trying to discourage organizations of their employees—starting false rumors or questions of jurisdiction as was shown in the Consolidated Edison on N. Y. case, that being the evidence unearthed by our international officers.

That great saviour of the investments of widows and orphans, our mutual friend "Cry Baby" Wilkie, and his Commonwealth and Southern Co. had a net earning during 1939 of \$13,000,000, which was a net increase over 1938 of over \$3,000,000. Not so bad, and if the money he had spent in fighting the I. B. E. W. and the Tennessee Valley Authority had been saved his profits would have been even greater.

The February 10, 1940, issue of the "Electrical World" has a full page editorial that all our members should read. In this editorial the writer endeavors to show the close relationship between the utilities and the union, and takes the union to task for not working in closer harmony with the utilities. It is no fault of the union that we are not closer than we are. In a great many instances the contacts between the two are very close and it is only where every possible impediment is used to hold off organization of the employees that we find any friction. If the utilities would go along with the I. B. E. W. and give their employees the right to use their own judgment and wishes, all these questions would be settled to the direct advantage of all parties concerned and then the two, the utilities and the union, could work on a common ground and to the betterment of the electrical trade.

Our first member to become 65 years old has made application to the I. O. for his

READ

Vicious California law, by L. U. No. 617.

Issue of public ownership in Washington, by L. U. No. 483.

C. I. O. violence in Toledo, by L. U. No. 8.

Utilities and the union, by L. U. No. 16.

Lewis unionism, by L. U. No. B-212.

Safety on the job, by L. U. No. B-760.

Wreckers, by L. U. No. 665.

Transportation of the future, by L. U. No. B-18.

From a utility local, by L. U. No. B-959.

These letters cut a clean swath across American public opinion.

pension. Brother Fred William Bandtell, who has been a member since 1902, in this local. It is the hope of our entire membership that he will live a long time and enjoy the fruits of his labor and his trade unionism.

E. E. HOSKINSON.

L. U. NO. B-18, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Editor:

About 25 years ago the Milwaukee Railroad started the electrification of 440 miles of its line in Montana. Men from all parts of the United States worked on the project, and there was a job for anyone who came along—providing, of course, that he had a union card. For a couple of years everyone enjoyed prosperity. Now just imagine what would happen if the railroads were to electrify thousands of miles! It would absorb all the idle men, and then some. Now that's exactly what is proposed by a professor at U. C. L. A. named Tom Watson.

At our last educational class Professor Watson was the speaker and showed us slides of his proposed system of electrification of the railroads and "transportation of the future." He made it clear to us that it was only an idea on paper—but he did admit that he has been in Washington, D. C., and talked to high government officials. Briefly his plan is this:

At present we have immense hydro electric projects such as TVA, Grand Coulee, Bonneville, and Boulder in which the government has a direct interest. Professor Watson recommends building high lines from these power plants to the various railroads. There would be sub-stations to reduce the voltage and steel structures to support the mono-rail on which his carrier would be suspended. The present tracks would be electrified for freight trains only. All passenger, express, and mail would travel through the air suspended from the overhead rail.

The passenger carrier would be shaped like a blimp or dirigible and would use a propeller driven by a motor energized from the mono-rail. It would be built of dural and the structural parts would be built of the new steel which has just been perfected; so consequently it would be very light. It is estimated that a safe speed would be 250 or 300 miles per hour.

There would be no danger from fog or storms as there is now with our only system of high speed travel, and a person could cross the country safely in a very short time. This would materially increase railroad travel, which the railroads sorely need.

Take the example of any one railroad. A high line would be built from one of our great power plants. This line would also extend the entire length of the road and would be supported on huge steel towers which would also carry the mono-rail. The present tracks would be electrified by overhead trolley with the new carrier running above. There would be a system of sub-stations, feeder lines and signal circuits and all the present dirt and smoke would be eliminated. Now multiply this by the number of transcontinental railroads, and you begin to see the picture.

This country needs something to put the unemployed back to work. What could be more progressive than to put Professor Watson's plan in operation? Just think of the raw materials, such as steel, copper, etc., that would be required, besides the electrical equipment and labor. If the plan were adopted by the government and put into immediate operation, millions of men would be employed on something that would be of permanent value to the country and would give us the world's fastest and safest system of transportation.

I know I haven't done justice to the subject in an article of this length, nor to Prof. Tom Watson, but I trust I have shown that a new industry is possibly in the making if we all get behind it and help it along.

J. W. FLYNN.

L. U. NO. B-28, BALTIMORE, MD.

Editor:

The first meeting in February found our hero, Larry Huber, outdoing himself as a public speaker. Can it be that Larry has also joined that group of students of public speaking that have inflicted those tortures of practicing their art on a long suffering, patient body of men that attend our meetings? For those not in the know, bear in mind we do have a number of the boys taking up public speaking. And are we gluttons for punishment? Come up any meeting and you'll find Newton, Buchoff and others trying it out on the dog.

The meeting hall was somewhat of a revelation in its new dress. Newly upholstered seats did make for comfort. Now one is more readily induced to sleep with but little effort from some of the longer-winded boys.

This year starts off with the loss of a very valuable member of the Brotherhood in the person of Harrie S. Goodwin, better known as "Goody." All will remember his good work as a sort of official cartoonist for the JOURNAL. Men of such calibre labor can ill afford to lose, but the work that they do will live long after them and remain as a monument to their efforts.

We have heard and still hear a good deal about all this work in Panama but we know of very few that have actually gone to that locality to work. At this particular time working opportunities in this region would prove to be something of a godsend. Can it be possible that foreign labor has really gotten a foothold as has been hinted in these pages? That would prove to be a calamity especially when so many millions are to be spent for improvements on the locks and the canal in general.

Locally things need improving. Prospects at the moment are far from rosy. Spring being almost around the corner should help matters some but that remains to be seen.

We are looking forward to local low-rent housing projects to relieve some of the unemployment that has been prevalent in this locality for a long time. According to reports coming from other places where the projects have been under construction they have been about the only assistance the building trades mechanics have had in the past 18 months for relieving the unemployment situation.

There is, however, a discouraging angle to the program. At the last session of Congress a bill was before that body to provide additional funds to be loaned to local agencies for the purpose of building additional projects and it was lost in the shuffle. As this is written the same body of "statesmen"—so called—are considering making a loan to Finland to carry on a war. No matter how sympathetic one may be toward Finland for sentimental reasons, or because they were the only country to show appreciation for our past favors, the fact remains that persons elected to public office to represent the best interest of the nation are more willing to lend our money to foreign countries to carry on a war, than they are to permit our money to be used here for constructive purposes.

We are also asking, "Will our congressional representatives make the same mistake that was made in 1937?" There is evidence of recovery being in about the same position that it was then, and private business is starting to share part of the load. This was true in 1937, but the wise boys thought then slashing appropriations for public works would be sound economy. To our way of thinking, based on results, it only delayed the time when public spending could have been curtailed or abandoned. Our only hope is that those who represent us will profit by this experience and lend—mind you, not give, the additional fund required to carry on and extend this worthy cause.

Building trades mechanics, public spirited citizens, people who will enjoy living in these projects when completed, and all others who are interested in progress should begin now to organize and let their Congressmen and Senators know what they think about procedures of this kind.

Surely any sane minded person will agree with us that such actions accomplished nothing toward a remedy for our major problem, unemployment. If this one can be solved, it is our opinion that there will be less tendency for our nation to be embroiled in a war later on. But maybe our congressional representatives are more interested in financial gains made through death and destruction than they would be in the economic welfare of our own citizenry.

Mr. Congressman, we workmen, deprived of the opportunity of earning a living honestly, could stand some enlightenment on just how your mind works on these subjects especially before the November election.

R. S. ROSEMAN.

L. U. NO. 41, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Editor:

Twenty-Five Years of Service

On January 1, 1940, William P. Fisher rounded out 25 years of service to the electrical industry of the Niagara Frontier. It was in 1913 that his ability was first recognized, when he was socially and financially successful in many of the local union's affairs. In 1917, he was elected to the office of business agent. He immediately changed this title to business representative and took upon himself a difficult task. In the few months that followed, he received the support of all members and an era of good feeling started. At the outbreak of the world war, Brother Fisher was selected for several high positions in the electrical industry. Desiring to continue the work he had started, he did not accept any of these offers. At the close of the world war, Brother Fisher became an outstanding labor leader in the electrical industry. In October, 1921, he received an appointment as an assistant chief electrician for the city of Buffalo.

In 1924, he was recalled to become business representative again. During all his terms of

office the good will and cooperation between employer and employee has steadily increased. Today machinery is in working order to smooth all difficulties between employer and employee.

The good relations existing between our local and the different locals in our immediate vicinity have been extended and improved. Today, many of our members are close personal friends of members of other local unions.

Brother Fisher helped to enact a law creating a local electrical license and inspection department. He was a member of the license bureau under three mayors. When the National Recovery Act was passed, Brother Fisher was selected as a member for the Labor Relations Board of the Western-New York District. He served on this board with outstanding distinction.

During the political campaigns prior to 1935, he always assisted other labor leaders who were candidates for public office. In 1935, he was elected as councilman-at-large for the city of Buffalo. At this time the city's borrowing power was at such a low standard that any emergency might have resulted in disaster. On January 1, 1938, William P. Fisher, was selected as chairman of the finance committee of the common council. Today, the borrowing power of the city has been restored by careful management of the finance committee. During his four years in the office of councilman-at-large, he demonstrated such excellent ability that the people chose to elect him to the presidency of the common council of the city of Buffalo.

We are sorry to lose a man of this type, but glad that we are losing him in this way. We sincerely wish him the best of luck in his new endeavor. Jack Callahan, assistant to Brother Fisher for some time, has taken over the position left vacant by the resignation of William P. Fisher.

The Electrical Workers of Local Union No. 41, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, honored their friend and business manager with a testimonial dinner. Speakers included International Secretary G. M. Bugniazet, from Washington, D. C.; E. W. Kloter and Arthur Bennett, both vice presidents of the International Brotherhood; Rev. William J. Kelley, O. M. I., chaplain of the Federation of Labor of Buffalo and vicinity; Norbert Berger, president, and George Sturges, secretary of the Federation of Labor of Buffalo and vicinity and Karr Parker, past president of the Associated Electrical Contractors of Buffalo.

Brother Henry O'Connell, president of the Federation of Labor of Rochester, acted as toastmaster.

Large delegations from Rochester, Pittsburgh, New York city, Cleveland, Olean, and Jamestown attended.

Brother Fisher was presented with a camera, projector, screen, etc., from Local Union No. 41, a ring from Rochester members and a traveling bag from the Associated Electrical Contractors of Buffalo.

The committee that arranged the dinner consisted of Clarence Arbogast, Carl Bentley, James Eggleston, Ernest Larkin, and Frank Matthies.

JOHN CALLAHAN.

L. U. NO. B-48, PORTLAND, OREG.

Editor:

Shades of what have you! The typewriter has been fixed in this corner, and L. U. No. 48 again expects to be in print. The latest rage around here, which will be *passee* when this hits the page, are these gags of Confucius. As one writer put it in a local paper, "Confucius talk too dam much."

The old Columbia River is still pouring through the gates at Bonneville and juice is being pumped hither and yon around the country. The local paper carries stories of

this community and that community signing up for public utility districts and municipal power plants signing up for blocks of power. Most of the juice sold is duplication of present service but is advantageous in that the rates are lower. Retail rates depend upon the particular distributing system and cost of operation. Portland and vicinity received a reduction in domestic rates which passes small savings on to all consumers. Power purchased from Bonneville is being distributed by the two local utilities at rates of 3½¢ for the first 50 kw. Next 75 at 2 3/5¢—next 100 at 1 3/5¢—next 100 at 1¢—next 500 at 0.7¢. Controlled water heating is as formerly 0.8¢ per kw. Only a small portion of the total load delivered by these companies is being purchased from the Bonneville project and lower costs are based partly on the hope of increased consumption by the public due to lower rates. A schedule for commercial rates is expected to be announced by the public utilities commissioner about May 1.

Two manufacturing plants have been attracted to this area recently by the offer of low cost electricity and have located sites on the north shore of the Columbia River, a short distance west of Vancouver, Wash., which is our sister city across the Columbia. The Aluminum Company of America expects to turn out empty unpounds of aluminum, and an iron company expects to turn out gobs of pig iron. Due to electrical processes being used, a supply of carbon will be necessary which might necessitate a carbon plant being built although it is understood the local gas company has given thought to furnishing such carbon as is needed.

Bonneville power is sold at the same rate over a large area out here and this allows companies to pick locations desirable to their particular business. The iron company will get its ore from the hills of Oregon, north and west of Portland. A large supply is said to be available there for years to come.

Weather out here has been moderate this winter with only two days of snow. The cold east wind nipped at everybody for a while, too, but old Jupiter Pluvius washed 'em all out and has been a bit plentiful. Still the weather man says we're behind average—seems to me we always are so there's no worra-worra here. Letters from readers of the daily papers indicate quite a rivalry among various towns and locations as to whose spittoonia or goboonia came out first, but all in all, our winter has been good. It stopped raining the other day—but we knew it would—it always has.

Work—Oh yes, defined theoretically as anything accomplished, still leaves us holding the smaller end. Been a little slow lately in all trades but most of the gang getting some time in. We always say it's slow, it seems, but when it picks up in them—there rush spurts every so often, the BM has to hunt plenty. We like the guy who invented work but wish he would invent some more all the time.

Radio work is holding up well for the winter season—the month of January being unusually good in most all shops as compared to its usual dribble. Servicemen are negotiating for a wage increase from \$30 to \$35 per week and hitting a few good bumps but expect to end it up soon. Have some houses signed and others ready to go when the run is started. Preparations are going forward for renewal of radio operators agreement this July with KGW-KEX.

Portland is still getting about \$14,000 per month from these blankety blank (you agree, don't you?) parking meters, and a large portion of that is being spent in traffic control. We have lights everywhere—stop streets everywhere—and are they a nuisance? Some of 'em are a joke but the traffic department says they cut down accidents and the public

is slowly accepting them. A program of education for drivers on the rights and wrongs, and stuff, has apparently fallen through. A system of traffic control lights on some through streets has been so arranged that by maintaining a determined speed a driver may travel the entire street with the green lights, that is, providing some guy doesn't get in the wrong lane or get stalled or otherwise slow down the traffic stream. Some of the through streets, however, have different rates of speed to be observed and occasionally cause those unacquainted with procedure to get out of step.

The anti-labor bill of Oregon labor-haters is still in the courts, the State Supreme Court at present, from whence it is expected to go to the hands of the U. S. Supreme Court. Agitation is being started by others toward legislation that would abolish all closed shop agreements of labor unions. With such to contend with, the labor movement of Oregon is having an active struggle and can use help if the opportunity presents itself to you. A group called Associated Farmers, which consists of some moneyed people and probably a few farmers, is the nucleus for anti-labor feeling. This group is financed by various organizations and firms which are in opposition to unionism. The story is long and cannot be covered in detail but simply it forbids strikes, pickets and boycotts except in some cases which are few and far between. The attitude of employers in many cases has changed entirely toward unionism because of their security behind this law. Others who are labor's real friends continue their same favorable attitude. A good deal of publicity has been let loose regarding a boycott of Oregon-made goods offered for sale in other states, and apparently it will receive the sanction of the A. F. of L. and be submitted to all locals soon.

A discussion ensued, bubbled and boiled a bit on the 30-hour week at our last meeting, and we sent L. U. No. 3, of New York, a few simoleums for a bit of literature so we could distribute same in the state of Oregon. Some of the boys seem to favor the idea quite highly. This local has an automatic reduction clause in our agreement from 40 hours to 30 hours when less than 80 per cent of the membership is employed and had this in effect for some time last year with an increase in wages to \$1.37½. Rush of work during summer caused the eight hours to go back into effect at the same scale. J. A. ERWIN.

L. U. NO. B-57, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

Editor:

I notice that the Brothers in Local Union No. 483, Tacoma, Wash., have the same trouble that we have here in No. B-57. The only time we have a good turnout is when we have refreshments. When we don't have any refreshments we have about 18 members present at our meetings. We have tried a dozen different methods, but we have had no success. If any of the Brothers have any ideas how to get the Brothers out to meetings, please write to the WORKER and let us know.

Now is the time when all the members should get in and pull, because organized industry is out after the gains we have made during the past.

Well, fellows, let's all pull together as well as the old timers have and I know we will get still further.

JOHN R. "BUS" HARDY.

L. U. NO. 80, NORFOLK, VA.

Editor:

Brothers H. I. Tuck, Jr., and H. B. Heard were obligated at our first meeting of the month, February 6. We are glad to have

them with us, and offer them our sincere support and cooperation.

Brother Hafner, who was confined to his home at the last writing, is out again and working on the Schulman job, Norfolk's leading clothing store.

Local Union No. 80 boys are doing a job for W. A. Christian, Richmond electrical contractor, at the navy yard; also the 350-ton crane, 200 feet high, by a New York concern. The Virginia-Carolina Electrical Works, of this city, also has a big job coming up in the navy yard.

One of our local hospitals is building a four-story addition, which work will get under way very soon. We hope to place our boys on it.

The President's Birthday dance, which was sponsored by the Norfolk Central Labor Union, went over big, in spite of their disadvantages of being workingmen who could not devote all their time to it.

The civic organizations had so much help. They had the hall donated to them, also the orchestra, and the tickets were printed free for them. All these things the central body had to pay for, so you can see that was a great setback, but I understand the civic organization did but little better than the Norfolk Central Union.

Brother A. B. Callis is working with us on one of the jobs over at the navy yard. "Slim," we call him. When the foreman asked him for his full name the first day he went to work, he told him Archibald B. Callis. Christian, the foreman, came over to me and said, "You know, Martin, I have heard of plenty of men by the name of Archibald, but have never had the opportunity to meet one." So I told Slim about it and he got as much of a kick out of it as did Christian.

M. P. MARTIN.

P. S.: What is the deadline for articles to be put in the WORKER?

(Editor's note: The first day of the month is the deadline.)

L. U. NO. B-124, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Editor:

"Twilight and evening bell,
And after that the dark!
And may there be no sadness of farewell,
When I embark."

We buried Herb Taylor today. As the members of the local filed past the bier, paying silent homage to all that was mortal of our friend, Tennyson's beautiful hymn seemed a fitting requiem. His features were gentle, serene, confident as in life, facing

Announcement

American Metal Moulding Company, 146 Coit St., Irvington, N. J., announces a contest for electrical workers. Prizes will be given for the best essays upon the following subject, "My experience in installing armored cable."

PRIZES

First prize	\$50.00
Second prize	30.00
Third prize	20.00

JUDGES

J. S. Zebley, chief electrical inspector, Washington, D. C.

D. J. Talbot, assistant chief electrical inspector, Chicago.

G. A. Johnson, president, American Metal Moulding Company.

All essays should be sent to American Metal Moulding Company by March 31, 1940.

whatever tasks the Master Workman gives him to do.

Praise is rather futile, after a man has gone over the last hill, except as a mead of solace to his family. We shall remember Herb as a man devoted to his family; a staunch friend; an indomitable unionist; and a man who left the world a little better for his having lived in it.

Winter will soon be filed away in the records of the Weather Bureau. Spring, the symbol of hope and courage and rejuvenation, is at hand. Unless we allow ourselves to be dragged into this crazy war, it should be a season of prosperity. At least, that's the word which trickles in from various parts of the country.

Spring is the time, too, when new agreements with the contractors are considered, and old ones are revised to fit new conditions. The evolution of labor relations in the building trades has made the inevitable spring strikes of former days only a remote possibility. The bitterness of some of those strikes still lingers in the memories of the older members. Spring, and strike time! Would the contractors sign? Or would there be weeks or months of pounding the bricks? . . . Would there be hunger along with the idleness? . . . Scabs! . . . Fights! . . . Police guards! . . . Jails! They were all in the picture.

The combatants learned their lesson well—workmen and contractors alike. Out of the crucible of those strikes came strong unions—and mutual toleration and respect.

This spring our committee will confer with a committee of contractors over weeks of time. Eventually, through a method of give and take, the joint committee will have agreed on a workable contract. Doubtless the agreement will not altogether suit some of the members. A few will not be pleased at all. A majority will realize it is the best agreement which conditions allow. All, however, will live up to the contract to the best of their ability. They have learned that the most valuable asset a local union can have is the reputation for respecting its pledged word.

We are glad to see the scribes taking up the cudgels for the six-hour day. Its universal adoption depends upon a campaign of education. In recent years we have had numberless instances of the amazing spectacle of organized labor fighting for longer hours on government jobs. You can't hate a man for wanting to make up for his idle periods by working longer hours. But you can show him that year-round employment at six hours a day would be better than irregular spurts of eight-hour days.

MARSHALL LEAVITT.

L. U. NO. B-163, WILKES-BARRE, PA. Editor:

Where there is a will there is a way. Some people are adventurers, and others just follow the path of the least resistance, or are swayed by traditions; and it relates that some succeed materially and glory in their achievements, while others fail in that respect, but live on in the consolation and stability of the characteristics of a good servant and progressive tendencies. Of course all are worthy of the common good rendered society.

The precepts of faith, hope and charity, and respect for the rights of others are symbols of sublime virtue in the realm of life and soul of tomorrow. Justice tempered with mercy and forgiving those who trespassed against us is also essential in the light of Christian welfare and a richer life.

Civil liberty and social justice are gracious instrumentalities and go hand in hand with divine will, and human morality. If you understand nature, you can better realize the perplexity of humanity and the spirit emanating the divine trinity, and governmental contrast in a democracy, industrial pursuit and society. But, they must be a creative source and factor of balance to sustain life and enhance progress; and co-operative industrial means to obtain it, based according to merit and ability to serve; or the fabric will crumble and fall of its own weight and inconsistency.

Will, memory and understanding are spearheads of motive control, and guides of human endeavor and accomplishment. Wisdom and perseverance, plus inspiration and perspiration are assemblies of creative source and life springs of industrial accord and progressive achievement. We should realize that in creative cooperation, one hand must wash the other in the natural economical basic contributing fundamentals of source according to supply and demand, to wit, that if the outlet from the ebbing stream of source is greater than the inlet flow, eventually the pond will drain itself dry of its own accord.

Both capital and labor are identical in principle and should coordinate accordingly. The function of both is necessary for achievement. If you retard one, you will affect the other and eventually both will fail and vanish from the earth. Unemployment and distressful capital industry are like two negatives and similar in principle to stagnated money and energy, and will decay and perish by themselves, because, separately they are minus cooperative spleen and elements of creative fundamentals, and lead to business deflation, chaos and industrial ruin.

Work and business electrically in our jurisdiction here appears at this particular time very remote and hard to find. As a result many of our boys are striving under a great handicap to keep afloat. It is only reasonable to believe that electrical work here will trail along until early summer.

From reports and indications our young, capable, and energetic business agent, Brother Jean Burke, has made great strides this last month clearing up troublesome matters here that have existed for a long time in our trade and conditions of employment, and he has taken to his job like a swan to water. He certainly has made good from the start. In time of prosperity, or depression, a local situated in industrial centers similar to our predicament here, should always have a business agent in the field, and Brother Burke has the chance of his lifetime to show his stuff, and I am sure he will do it successfully. Brothers Brice MacMillan and Andy Fischer, our local faithfuls, financial and recording secretaries respectively, are great aids in every cooperative movement in the

interest of our local and Brotherhood in general.

Yours for local welfare and progress for the Brotherhood.

ANTHONY LOVE LYNCH.

L. U. NO. 205, DETROIT, MICH.

Editor:

The railroad electricians of Detroit, Local Union No. 205, go to press. Fortunately, conditions here are such that all furloughed men are back to work.

The daily papers, on their financial pages, state in beautiful round figures the profits of the different railroads; but they should make profits, for the efficiency of the railroader has increased to the extent that nearly a million less men are working for the roads now than in 1926.

Too efficient for our own good; not necessarily, for in our own particular craft should begin the fight to secure some of these profits.

The electrical apparatus now on passenger cars calls for such knowledge that there is no alternative but a difference in pay. When one considers the work of an electrician on the railroad, and that of a carman, with the identical pay it is time the electrical workers, in their locals, started action.

Do not the Journalites think it is time the different locals sent a deluge of letters to President Green and John L. Lewis to patch up their troubles, mostly personal? It is a sad commentary on unionism, to find a time in history, when a President, who is definitely, pro-labor, cannot give labor its proper benefits because the leaders of labor are locked in a struggle.

That the locals would allow it for this length of time, is a reflection on the members, and not on Mr. Green, and Mr. Lewis. So exhort your locals to send a message demanding that they, who constantly plead for settlement of squabbles in individual locals, practice what they preach.

We thank the Editor for the articles in the JOURNAL which are always interesting, and educational.

I am again requesting the Editor to list railroad local news under a heading—Railroad Locals.

RICHARD FRIEL.

L. U. NO. B-212, CINCINNATI, OHIO Editor:

Well, well, it seems that Mr. Lewis doesn't care for Miss Perkins any more, and after all that Miss Perkins' Labor Relations Board has done for him! Plain ungratefulness, I call it. If I were a member of the C. I. O., I believe I would wonder a bit what would become of me when Mr. Lewis didn't need my support, financial and otherwise, anymore. Judging him by the attitude he has taken towards the persons that have helped him to his present position I would be a bit uneasy about my future.

If any of you Brothers outside of Cincinnati read a news item with a Cincinnati date line to the effect that local building trades unions were going to work on residential work at a lower scale, think nothing of it. A publicity seeking member of a local building crafts union took upon himself the task of informing the newspapers to that effect without any authority whatever. I understand he has been properly chastised. Of course the people controlling the press seized upon this opportunity to hold the building trades up before the public as the people responsible for holding up the price of building small residences, which is all pure bunk as we all know. The legitimate contractor with an established place of business could not compete with the office-in-the-hat contractor who does this type of work under any wage scale.

Seems to me that too much emphasis is being laid on what Thurman Arnold is doing to the building trades. He is being given all the credit (or discredit) for the prosecution of all these so called violations of the Sherman anti-trust laws, in the building trades. Doesn't seem like an official of his ranking in our government can go ahead on his own initiative and work on whom he pleases. Who is behind the scenes doing the prompting? Dig into this thing and find out who the real instigators are.

We extend our sympathy to Brother Clem Schmitz whose sister died in February.

Brother George Kennedy had his ankle broken in a fall. Here's to a speedy recovery, George.

Brother Joe Cullen, Jr., put on a bout with pneumonia and won the decision.

Work in this territory has been noted by its absence the past winter but indications point to an improvement next spring.

FRANK G. SCHMIDT.

L. U. NO. 245, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

That great menace that took form here in Toledo a few years ago is now fast destroying itself. For as you all know, it was here in Toledo that the auto workers organization was formed at the Auto Lite Co. Since that time it has weaved the rope that will destroy it.

Recently the C. I. O. staged what they called a card inspection and forced everyone who had an A. F. of L. card from the property of the Auto Lite Co. This action naturally removed all means of any kind of a truce between the two bodies, and in its stead has placed them at loggerheads, with snapping and gnashing of teeth the order of the day.

And unless some miracle is performed soon, all but the less militant organizations will be drawn into the conflict, perhaps again resulting in bloodshed, as was the case in the first trouble at that plant. Our labor leaders are doing all in their power to avert such a calamity and our fate lies with them.

One of the biggest crowds since 1935 attended our meeting of February 22. Around 600 members crowded the hall to capacity, with our outlying districts being well represented. Some interesting talks were given by several members, until Oliver Myers got started on one of his 45-minute travelogues, at the end of which time we had lost one-third of the crowd, and adjournment came too soon thereafter. The cure for that is to limit anyone to 15 minutes on the floor in any one meeting.

Roy Sweet made a convincing plea for a union paper for our members and I hope that his plea will bring results. Toledo needs an A. F. of L. union paper and would support one.

The linemen in Toledo will never be able to rectify a mistake made in 1935. Up until that time our local was listed in our guide as a lineman's local. And in 1935 when we organized the property of the Toledo Edison Co., and greeted them with open arms, we threw our charter wide open to all who wished to join. A journeyman in the electrical field has always been recognized as one who had served his apprenticeship and was able to climb to lofty heights and work load centers hot. But in our haste to organize too fast we failed to specify that top money was to be paid journeymen. We allowed instead the same top wage to prevail in different departments, which resulted in a few years in a dud as far as we linemen are concerned, in getting more money without involving a general raise. Our wages were adjusted on a 40-hour week,

which over a 44-hour week before that, gave us \$1.70 per week raise five years ago. The monthly foremen and load dispatchers and trouble clerks' wages were adjusted on a monthly basis, with a good substantial increase. And then their hours were cut from 40 afterwards, putting them well out in front.

They outsmarted us dumb linemen, and more power to them. But now when a line-man gets on the floor and asks for any adjustment at all, this is the same gang that demands his removal from the floor. And if it was not for a handful of these linemen and transformer men who held that charter and had already established the fundamental principles of the American Federation of Labor, chances are that the assembly line at the Auto Lite would be dictating your wage and conditions to you today. Trying to hold the linemen down now is biting the hand that feeds you. When there are jobs where duty does not require the handling of high voltage or the climbing of poles, then there will be a lot of linemen demand those other jobs that pay the same rate without the danger. It was the difference in pay that induced us to take up this dangerous work, not any heroic ambition. So come and prove that we did not make a mistake in 1935 when we opened our charter to all. Let us remain one for all and all for one. And let harmony prevail. And above all, don't let's fight among ourselves.

We have with us here in Toledo a wild brave from the Indian reservation at Lima, Ohio, one Big Chief Lightning Stumbaugh who when a mere papoose of 26 gained a lot of experience by heating and lighting the wigwams in Tepeetown around Lima and points south. Chief Stumbaugh still has that wild look in his eye, but his brother tribesman, Carl Standriff, has him pretty well tamed.

Please transfer the address of Walter Doley from Lawton Avenue, Toledo, Ohio, to Sylvania, Ohio, Summit Street.

Some new faces that brighten up the department are these boys that recently transferred from our outlying district: Howard Houck, former president of our Defiance local; Harry Chrobarger, Cocky Robison, Austin Myers and Brother Sigg. All a welcome addition to our line department. I hope to have news from these districts each month now through certain connections. Harold Keith has promised me news from Fremont, Ohio. Will those boys be on the pan with him as the scribe? But send it in, Harold. And I have asked Brothers Tremaine and Reddig to cover their respective districts. So look out, ye workers.

W. B. Callahan has moved from Whittier Street to 2273 Albion Street, Toledo, Ohio.
EDWARD E. DUKESHIRE.

L. U. NO. 252, ANN ARBOR, MICH.

Editor:

Greetings, everyone! Time for the JOURNAL again. Local Union No. 252 went through its last regular meeting without our president and Brother, Eddie Hines. Eddie was on the sick list, but I have received the good news that he is up and around again and will be with us next meeting.

Speaking of time, time for this, time for that, it will soon be time for the big political campaign. Already the big leaders are pointing out the good and bad points of each party, so maybe the campaign is on now.

On listening to the radio the other night I heard one Senator who must have been an Anti New Dealer.

He sure was putting the New Deal on the pan for not doing a better job of solving the unemployment problem. I believe each and

Mrs. Jerry Tyler

Editor:

It has again become my duty to write of Jerry Tyler's birthday party, and let his many friends know what has happened.

The party was to be on January 28. All preparations had been made for the occasion. It seems Mrs. Tyler had not been feeling very well for a day or two.

On Saturday evening they had the doctor call. About eight o'clock they called him again. When he again arrived she had passed on.

Bill Smart makes his home with Jerry. When this happened he tried to inform everyone that the party was off. But there were many he could not reach. So on Sunday, here they came with cakes and what have you, only to find their hostess had passed to the Great Beyond.

It was a shock to everyone to have this happen just the night before so glorious a time as everyone always has had at Jerry's home.

Poor old Jerry, he takes it pretty hard.

Jerry's niece, Mona, came up and took right hold and did things, and was a comfort to Jerry.

Bill Smart, too, proved his worth, and Ernie Durrell also was of great assistance.

The funeral was held Tuesday, January 30, and was attended by a large crowd.

Now Jerry is left all alone. We all know how he will miss her, as they were very devoted, and it is the wish of all his many friends and all who know him, to extend to him their heartfelt sympathy in this his hour of trouble, and may God, in His infinite goodness, be kind to our old friend, Jerry.

In loving remembrance, we remain,

The Whole Gang.

P. S. To Jerry's many friends, write him. Let a little sunshine in; clear the darkened windows, open wide the door, let a little sunshine in.

TOM MEECH.

everyone of us will agree that the present number of unemployed is too great. I wonder if this gentleman was trying to tell us that the Republican Party should be elected to solve the unemployment problem? Well I remember back in four years of 1928-32, when we had "Just around the corner" and nothing much was done about the unemployed, either.

Sorry, Brothers, to be mixing in with politics, but I hope each and everyone of us does some good sound thinking before we go to the polls next fall. The least we can do is elect some one who is still in favor of organized labor.

I would like to say that Brother S. B. Chambers, Local Union No. 852, had an article in the January issue which was very good. Hope we will be able to read many more articles along the same line.

"Doc."

L. U. NO. 255, ASHLAND, WIS.

Editor:

We have been trying to organize the L. S. Dis. P. Co. utility employees in Ashland and Ironwood, Mich., for the past year or so. Up to now we have had no cooperation on the part of the Ashland workers, so a committee from the Ashland Central Labor Council are taking a hand in the affair to get the slackers interested to better their conditions. The boys from the Michigan city have cooperated fully with us in the organizing program and right now we are concentrating on a new move toward organizing the Michi-

gan employees first, and if the Ashland bunch don't want to join up with the Michiganders, we will proceed to draw up an agreement for the Michigan boys and let the Badgers do the best they know how. While I am on the subject, I want to take this opportunity to thank Brother S. H. Preston of Local Union No. 953 for his kind assistance and information. The writer wants to assure Brother Preston our appreciation of the big lift that he gave us when he was called upon.

I regret very much to report the death of Brother E. W. Bruce, who has been a member of this local for about 30 years in continuous good standing. He was for some time financial secretary and for the last 15 years he has served this local as their president, and has been a loyal officer and member of this organization. Brother Bruce was 62 years of age at the time of his death and died at a local hospital on February 2, after a lingering illness. He was a veteran of the Spanish-American War, and entered service December 3, 1898 as a private in the Philippine Islands. He was discharged September 27, 1899. Besides being president of this local for years, he also was a member of the Chequamegon Old Settlers' Club, and the Kingston Camp No. 34, United Spanish War Veterans. Brother Bruce was preceded in death in August, 1937, by his wife. He was buried on February 5, and interment took place in Mt. Hope Cemetery. May he rest in peace.

We have had a wonderful winter in this section of the country and had very little snow. We have had little work going on this winter and outside of the new post office building which is nearly completed, there was very little inside electric wiring. And as far as line work is concerned there was very little construction work done around here.

If Hans Johnson and Bill Bailey, who were former members of this local see and read this article I would be pleased to hear from them.

I want to confirm the remarks made by Utilities Director Frank O. Walleen, at Local Union No. B-39, Cleveland, Ohio, Hallowe'en Party, together with the Municipal Light Plant Association, where he stated that he once was a lineman and was a former member of Local Union No. 255. I happen to know Mr. Frank Oscar Walleen quite well. Hello, Frank! I was glad to have Brother Burr Cooper mention the affair in his letter to the JOURNAL as quite a number of the members of this local got quite a bang when they read about what Mr. Former Member Frank Oscar Walleen had to say regarding his affiliation with this local so many years ago. It made us all feel good to read Burr Cooper's letter. Thanks very much for your contribution, Brother Cooper. If you should happen to see Mr. Walleen in the very near future I would be happy to have you extend my good wishes to him, if you will.

I know that this communication will surely be a great surprise to my many friends in the many locals throughout the country, especially Brother Frank Ellis out at Seaside, Oreg., who has his card in Local Union No. 517, Astoria, Oreg. After all it must feel good to hear from your old home town.

Before closing I want to remind all the members of the Brotherhood who do not carry a piece of cheese on their person, to do so at once because you never can tell when you are going to meet a RAT.

S. J. TALASKA.

L. U. NO. 259, SALEM, MASS.

Editor:

Once more we greet you from Massachusetts' beautiful snow-covered north shore.

We had a very interesting and pleasant meeting on February 5. Vice President John J. Regan was our guest of the evening. He

gave us a very interesting talk and answered many questions for the Brothers. We were also pleased to have several Brothers from our neighbor, Local Union No. 377, of Lynn. After the meeting a delightful lunch was served under the direction of Brother George Burkhardt.

There seems to be a feeling with some of the Brothers of our neighbor local, No. 377, that they can bowl. I think if you talk with Brother Clark Shattuck, manager of our bowling team, that his story will be entirely different. "The way I hear'd it," a bowling match was arranged, but alas, when the night came, our neighbors arrived minus some of their team. Well, Manager Shattuck, always willing to help out, loaned them some good men. I guess if it had not been for the men Brother Shattuck loaned them they would have been far behind. As it was, they did not even come close.

If there are any locals in the vicinity of Salem who want to borrow a few men and then get beat, get in touch with Manager Shattuck.

Our greetings to Brother John Osborn, who is still confined to the hospital. We are all hoping for his speedy recovery.

Local Union No. 259 still holds forth at 145 Essex Street, Salem, Mass. Meetings the first Monday of each month.

"RUS."

L. U. NO. B-306, AKRON, OHIO

Editor:

The activities of the electrical workers in this city have been much better than the news items from this local might indicate.

The Ohio Edison Company, the public utility company servicing this area, has been doing some work in the promotion of certified adequate wiring standards, also giving assistance in any installations that utilize these specifications.

Our officers called a special meeting of the membership some time ago and representatives of the Ohio Edison Company pointed out some of the high lights of this adequate wiring program. Refreshments were enjoyed after the meeting—thanks to the Ohio Edison Company. Due to the representative turnout and interest shown at the above meeting, this same company offered to provide transportation and arrange for a trip to Nela Park, Cleveland, Ohio. On December 1, 1939, 125 members and friends made the trip to Nela Park, Mazda lamp headquarters of the General Electric Company, where we were entertained and enlightened with some of the better practices relative to lighting in the industrial field, commercial field and also in home lighting.

Contacts similar to the above are certainly appreciated by our members and will surely be mutually beneficial to all participants.

Last fall while there were a number of Brothers from other locals working in this city, the friendly spirit of rivalry was exemplified in bowling. Teams representing Cincinnati, Ohio, and Toledo, Ohio, were the headliners. From personal observations and reports the bowling sessions had everything it takes to constitute a large evening.

One of the recent lighting installations made at the Reliable Furniture Company employs the fluorescent lighting principle in a big way. This installation is the largest and most complete of any in this vicinity, so will give some of the data on this job. The center of the store has an illumination of 84 foot-candles, while the sides of the store area have 50 foot-candles illumination. The store area is 125 feet by 55 feet. The total amperage load is approximately 60 amperes with a total wattage of about 12,300. The window lights consist of 64 four-foot fluorescent tubes and eight two-foot fluorescent tubes. The window

footlights have 30 four-foot fluorescent tubes and four two-foot fluorescent tubes. In the store there are 108 four-foot fluorescent tubes arranged in two troughs. Eighteen fixtures with 90 four-foot fluorescent tubes and five fixtures with 25 two-foot fluorescent tubes. The rug rack has 26 four-foot fluorescent tubes.

The four-foot fluorescent tubes are rated at 40 watts each, while the two-foot tubes are rated at 20 watts. The total number of 40 watt tubes is 292 and total number of 20 watt tubes is 37.

Brothers Novatny and Frankenberger worked on the installation mentioned above.

JOE SWIGART.

L. U. NO. 333, PORTLAND, MAINE

Editor:

Owing to increased cost of living in Portland, Maine, it was voted by the local to open our agreement with the Cumberland County Power and Light Co., at our meeting on February 16. Reports received through the press show that in January the cost of living in this vicinity has increased by 5 per cent. It has been three years since we last opened the agreement and at that time wage adjustments were granted. President Philip Place was named to represent the local on the Central Labor Union's committee of arrangements for the convention of the Maine State Federation of Labor to be held in Portland, June 11 to 14.

We have a Brother (name not mentioned) who demands that a vacuum cleaner ought to be made that will take up molasses as the one he now has will not do it during a trial.

Arthur Gallant has had his family increased to five with the addition of a son in February.

Victor A. E. Ericksen, a former president, has become extremely interested in goats. Do not be surprised if you hear that he will start raising them.

Our secretary received the following valentine:

"A valentine to a big he-man,
Who is handsome, brave and strong,
From a poor working girl
That's struggling to get along."

(MIT)

Wanted, a detective to find some old stamps that might be worth a fortune. Apply with references to Punk Houghton.

Pete Perry and Walter Simpson are sporting, or should it be supporting, new cars.

Local Union No. 333 boasts of three of a kind, the Eaton family, father and two sons, all members of L. U. No. 333.

Phil Place is still having auto trouble and upon dissecting the Pooduck Clipper's successor he finds parts from other cars in it.

HORACE E. HOWE.

L. U. NO. B-355, BURLINGTON, N. C.

Editor:

Local Union No. B-355 completed an agreement with Duke Power Co., January 26. Everybody seems to be pleased with everything we got, especially the increase in wages and time and one-half pay for overtime, and a paid two weeks' vacation. Thanks again to the I. B. E. W.

Mr. Editor, in regard to the page in our good JOURNAL about "The Borderline of Brotherhood," every American and Canadian should be very proud of this border. According to the papers, it is the only border in the world that does not have armed forts.

To Brother Bill Conway, of Local Union No. 8, Toledo, Local Union No. B-355 sends regret and deepest sympathy in the loss of your beloved wife, Mrs. Conway.

Brother M. K. "Martin" Horner will be our press correspondent in the future. Brother Horner is a new member of Local Union No. B-355 and has considerable writing ability, especially with sports.

Come on, fellows, and let's fight for Local Union No. B-3's plan for ending unemployment. It is really a good plan, and this is election year, and if every union man and woman will use our A. F. of L. political creed, there is no reason why we should not win, and that creed is, stand faithfully by our friends and elect them. Oppose our enemies and defeat them; whether they be candidates for President, for Congress or other offices; whether executive, legislative or judicial. So come on and let's fight all together.

J. E. MORRISON, JR.

L. U. NO. 363, ROCKLAND COUNTY N. Y., AND VICINITY

Editor:

And so comes to an end the shortest month in the year. The month of February has been a pretty good month for the boys. Work, while not exactly plentiful, has been sufficient to keep most of the members busy. Some of the Brothers have been working out of town in the territory of our sister Local Union No. 501 and this sure did help out a lot. Many thanks to Brother Carlson and Local Union No. 501 for the assistance they have rendered when things were the darkest.

Incidentally, while speaking of Local Union No. 501, Saturday evening, February 17, was the date of Local Union No. 501's annual dinner dance. Local Union No. 363 was well represented. Needless to say everyone enjoyed themselves. When one is among good fellows and friends the time does pass quickly. It certainly was a gratifying sight to see a body of I. B. E. W. members and their families and friends assembled in one of the best dining places in Westchester County, with the entire place to themselves for the evening. The facilities of the Glen Island Casino being engaged for the evening, no guests were in evidence but members of Local Union No. 501 and their friends. The credit for the success of this social gathering is entirely due to the relentless efforts of the committee chairman, Brother Harry Hafner, who in spite of the many duties heaped upon him found time to visit among his many friends making everyone welcome and entirely at home. The only thing regrettable is that Harry only puts on one dinner dance a year.

Since my last article in the JOURNAL, where I stressed the fact that the rank and file of labor should demand an effort be made to restore peace between the warring factions of the C. I. O. and the A. F. of L., it has been brought to my attention that a considerable number of local unions have passed a resolution to that effect. I am more than pleased to hear of this step in the right direction. The Rockland County Building and Construction Trades Council went on record at their last regular meeting calling for an immediate effort to be made by the Building Trades Department toward settling this breach before the consequent damage becomes much greater.

Under the leadership of Brother Meany the New York Federation has come a great ways toward the betterment of the workman of New York state. More vital laws directly affecting labor have been enacted by the state legislature at the insistence of George Meany than for a decade preceding his term of office. A little more young blood along with Brother Meany and the A. F. of L. will go places.

Practically the only issue where I am in accord with Mr. Green is the six-hour day,

30-hour week. He has stated that this curtailment of the hours of labor is the means by which to relieve unemployment, and rightly so. However, the only labor body to come out and campaign for the six-hour day has been Local Union No. B-3, of New York City, who, although they enjoy the 30-hour week themselves, have gone to the trouble and expense to try and educate the entire labor movement to the benefits to be derived from this progressive movement. Locally the trend has been toward shorter hours on the part of a few labor organizations. The sheet metal workers and the bricklayers have been enjoying the seven-hour day for some time. Only January 1 the laborers of Rockland County have announced that from that date on their agreement would call for seven hours at the rate of \$1.14 per hour. As for ourselves, an agreement committee has been at work drawing up a new agreement to take effect June 1 when our present one expires. And if I have anything to say about the hours of labor, they will be no more than six, with no compromise otherwise.

As I stated at the outset of this article, work has been fairly plentiful over the winter months, all of the membership being employed for a change. Also we have had out of town Brothers at work from Local Unions Nos. B-3, New York; 52, Newark, N. J.; 164, Jersey City, and 367, Easton, Pa. When things break in the coming months we hope to be able to use more visiting Brothers, but until such time as a call is sent out to your local don't waste your time, Brothers, by making the trip in here looking for employment.

CHARLES H. PRINDLE, JR.

L. U. NO. 483, TACOMA, WASH.

Editor:

Members of this local on February 13 took an evening off to hear an excellent address delivered at their meeting place by one of America's foremost pluggers for the cause of public ownership of utilities. The speaker, Dr. Carl D. Thompson, is consultant with the Bonneville Administration, serving also as secretary of the Public Ownership League of America, a job he has filled with distinction for many years.

Of greatest interest to the local was his assurance that Bonneville authorities and the Association of Public Utility District Commissioners in Oregon and Washington are distinctly friendly to union labor, that they intend to maintain union wage scales and union conditions at all times. He read a resolution adopted by the P. U. D. Association to that effect, and stated that complaints as to non-union conditions in some of the districts were due almost entirely to a non-cooperative attitude on the part of certain individual managers. Bonneville authorities were bending every effort to straighten out these matters and would cooperate with the unions in every way possible, he said.

In the discussion which followed, President Harry E. Durant of the local and Brother Jay Ollinger brought up the matter of the so-called "Toonerville" construction of single-phase feeders built or under construction by some of the districts to serve the ruralites, and the danger involved to linemen who must, in many cases, work such lines "hot."

Such construction is decidedly sub-standard, and has been the subject of much controversy, but under present state laws can not be prevented in Washington. It consists of two wires, one of which is mounted on top of the pole on insulators, the other, which is grounded, is tacked to the pole some three or four feet below. A lineman compelled to work such a line hot, finds it almost impossible to avoid contact with the grounded wire, therefore is in imminent danger of electrocution.

Objections to this type of construction are met with the assurance that "such lines should not under any circumstances be worked hot, but should in all cases be de-energized and every precaution taken against injury to linemen." And such, no doubt, is the intention.

But "hell is paved with good intentions," even more so than some of Tacoma's streets. Wherefore it comes to pass that such lines are worked hot, and those of us who have had experience with rural feeders understand fully why it is so. Incubators, brooders, milking machines and other devices indispensable for the proper functioning of a modern agrarian's love nest, are entirely dependent upon the juice of the wires for the imparting of heat or motion. Lack of current for an incubator may mean a seriously curtailed crop of chicks; a "juiceless" milking machine may mean hours of delay and labor while bashful, embarrassed bossies are subjected to unaccustomed tweaking and mauling at the hands of a leering farmer and his hired man.

So that's the way it is. Interruptions of current can be a very serious matter on country lines. Yet lines where this type of construction is used must be killed in the interest of a lower mortality rate among linemen. And it has been the writer's observation that when economic loss is measured against likelihood of injury or death, the scales are rather heavily weighted against the merely human angle. And the result may be permanent injury or death for the man who takes a chance in order to hold his job.

In this matter also, Dr. Thompson promised his entire cooperation and support. This press scribbler joins in the generally expressed sentiment of the local, that Dr. Thompson is a true friend of organized labor, besides being a gentleman and a scholar.

L. O. LOFQUIST.

L. U. NO. 512, GRAND FALLS, NEWFOUNDLAND

Editor:

We promised in our last communication to give an account of a dance which was then in preparation. The date duly arrived and the orchestra, committee and refreshments all set for the hour of commencement. Everything was in readiness for the entertainment of the guests and patrons and everything that could be anticipated was taken care of. However, one factor beyond the control of even electrical workers provided an uninvited guest to crash the party in no uncertain terms.

This mysterious and not at all welcome visitor appeared in the shape of the great-grandfather of all the Arctic blizzards, and with such severity that but a very few folk braved the fury of the elements this particular evening. The old saw has it, "An ill wind it is that blows no man good," and thus the storm converted our dance into a rather small size but nevertheless very enjoyable party.

Many and varied problems are being presented in these times that are upon us, and we are kept quite occupied with slightly more than the usual mental gymnastics, but we are attacking them cheerfully and confident that we shall arrive eventually at the correct solutions.

Status belli also has caused some of our members to exchange their hand tools for ones of a rather unfamiliar feel and we are expecting some decimation of our ranks as time goes on.

We regret to state that Brother Thomas Hennessey is making rather slow progress on the road to recovery.

During the past week we have had the pleasure of meeting Brother D. Pratt, of Local Union No. 122, International Union of

Elevator Constructors. We believe that this is Brother Pratt's first visit to Newfoundland and we trust that his stay here with us will prove a very enjoyable one.

We are still looking forward to the long expected visit of our genial delegate and we anticipate, we hope, a mutually interesting and instructive session in the near future.

RONALD GRIFFIN.

L. U. NO. 516, RED BANK, N. J.

Editor:

Well, here's that kid with the three-cornered pants back again, yelling for more attention.

It is rumored that since our genial business agent, Brother Iseli, read my poem in last month's WORKER he has found it necessary to buy a larger hat. Should I tell 'em, Fred? On the level, Brother Iseli and the rest of our officers have a vote of thanks due for their untiring efforts to keep our local together.

Work here, as I said last month, has been and is very slow at this time, but there seems to be some silver lining to the dark clouds and I hope to have a more cheerful report for next month, as far as work goes.

We wish to thank our good Brothers in Paterson local and their business manager for using some of our boys in their territory.

Our worthy Brother Keener, who was so unfortunate as to have his home burned down by fire last Thanksgiving Day, is rebuilding again.

I hear that Walt is having everything up to date, hot and cold folding doors and a bomb-proof cellar. Wonder if prohibition is coming back?

The article in the February WORKER on the Pratt & Whitney plant by Local Union No. 35, of Hartford, Conn., reminded the writer of the many happy moments and friendships enjoyed while he was on that job.

I will look forward with pleasure to meeting again any of the old gang and wish them good luck wherever they may be.

GEORGE R. DUNN.

L. U. NO. 527, GALVESTON, TEXAS

Editor:

They say that March is the month of wind. We wonder, for it seems that it has come a month sooner.

Here at the beginning of March our work program looks fairly bright. Already most of the Brothers are putting in fairly steady time.

Just when it looked like we would go on part time basis we had a nice job break that has been taking care of about 12 of the boys. This particular job is something new for this section of the state. It is a tourist apartment hotel—to be known as "Jack Tar Courts." Arranged in approximately 15 separate unit buildings, each unit containing from two to 35 apartments. Of wood, brick and tile construction, these hotel courts are not only a needed addition to Galveston's already attractive beachfront but are also a bit of architectural splendor.

The whole job throughout is of rigid conduit construction and also consists of complete underground feeder system.

As we have written in the past this local has always done its utmost to improve and uplift the standard of work and labor conditions in its vicinity.

In the past year we have striven to gain the electric sign work for our members, and we are beginning to reap the rewards of our effort, for during the past month we finally signed up an agreement with one of the

largest concerns, doing their advertisement with neon electric signs, that they would hire only shops employing our members to erect their signs.

Before closing, this writer would like to congratulate Brother Lawson Wimberly on his promotion to his post in Washington, D. C.

We regret losing a valuable worker of the Seventh District and of the Texas Electric Workers Association, but here's more power to you Brother Lawson Wimberly.

VIDO L. SUCICH.

L. U. NO. 546, AURORA, ILL.

Editor:

The admiring love of a corporation for their brain child, the Dummy, is well known by everyone who has had the bad luck to be misrepresented by an organization in which voice and vote meant nothing. The propaganda spread by a defeated Dummy would put a dictator to shame.

The general chairman of System Council No. 95 on the C. B. & Q. R. R. held the initial conference on December 15, 1939, to negotiate a new agreement, thereby serving notice of our desire for a new contract.

Recently there have been rumors that the employees do not want a change. Our local expects a new standard agreement, and the first reason is omission of the Mechanical Department Association with its signature from the front and back of our "little book."

For the information of members and locals governed by this "little book," I wish to say that we have been able to gain recognition in the existing contract. That, in itself, is an innovation as this book and its predecessors since 1923, have been practically total fiction and were construed in that manner.

Be patient and be assured that our general chairman and international officers and representatives are doing everything possible for our interest. Disregard the rumors and propaganda floating around, for it is only their organized plan to confuse the employees.

We have had the pleasure of having our local committee chairman, Brother A. J. Molitor, elected president of the local federation. We have had a little trouble in setting up our local federation, but the shop crafts are working in unity now.

General Chairman Floyd L. Elliott attended our February 16 meeting and explained the recent jurisdictional agreement for the transportation industry signed by six of the seven shop craft unions. The electrical workers are not a party of the agreement for this is the fourth attempt to settle disputes in this manner.

The agreement will tend to strengthen the large organization for the cost involved in a dispute is to be shared equally by the two unions in the disagreement.

For example, if the electrical workers had a number of cases at the same or separated points, each one would be settled, if possible, at an independent hearing. The expense of these jurisdictional disputes may be prohibitive to a small system council treasury such as ours.

We express our appreciation to our representatives for their foresight in our problems.

M. A. CASANOVA.

L. U. NO. 547, LINCOLN, NEBR.

Editor:

It looks as though we will have to get us a fan dancer or something to get our boys out to these meetings. However, I think we have taken a step in the right direction. At our meeting, which was held here in Lincoln, January 7, we voted to make the first Sunday

of each month our regular meeting date. Each member will be notified every three months in advance where the meetings will be held. This being a system local, it will be impossible to hold them all here. Brother, I'm sure that if you realized how important your presence at the meeting is, you would make a special effort to attend regularly.

At this same meeting we were honored with the presence of International Representative William J. Hartzheim, who gave us a very interesting and encouraging talk. We are always glad to have Bill with us, and wish at this time to make it known that visitors are always welcome. Drop in and I'll assure you that you have never met with a better bunch of wire-twisters.

It is a pleasure to note the brotherly feeling which exists between our Brother workers, inspired through membership in our local. That alone is well worth the effort we put forth to organize. Now instead of an occasional thumb to the nose when we contact each other, it is with an old-fashioned handshake. Keep your eye on us because it is with this spirit that we are going to make history and turn out to be the hottest I. B. E. W. local that ever hit a railroad. More and more we can notice the improvement in our working conditions. Especially in our division of work. We are now getting the electrical work which is rightfully ours and which used to be done by anyone on the railroad carrying a pair of Kleins and a screwdriver in his pocket.

We were all very sorry to hear of our Brother, J. T. Burke, falling from a pole January 24. He received a slight skull fracture but at the time of this writing is reported to be getting along very nicely. He is in the St. Charles Hospital at Aurora, Ill. Brother Burke was a regular attendee at our meetings and his presence will be greatly missed. Let us all drop him a card and cheer him along to a speedy recovery.

C. REDENBARGER.

L. U. NO. B-569, SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

Editor:

Three short years ago we signed an agreement with the M. U. W. company, contractors, on the Imperial Dam, which will supply the control for the water for the Imperial Valley.

The dam has been completed for over a year and now the work of building the power drops on the All-American Canal is well along on the way to completion, with Drop No. 4 due to be completed some time in February; Drop No. 3 will be completed about April 15.

The Imperial Irrigation District, which has the control over the water and power rights of the canal, is now being supplied with power from its own Diesel plant located in Brawley, Calif., but with the completion of the power drops, of which there will eventually be five, the Brawley plant will serve as a stand-by in case of trouble.

The district constructed a high-line over 90 miles long to supply the valley and also has distribution lines in all of the cities in the valley as well as a stub line towards San Diego of some 21 miles to take care of one of the gypsum mills.

The installation of the electrical work on the dam and the power drops has been all 100 per cent upon with L. U. No. B-569 supplying most of the labor. The line work on the highline and the stub line were built by REA contract and the contractors decided they would build it without help of organized labor and lost considerable money in so doing, although the contractor on the stub line did see the error of his ways and put on about 90 per cent union linemen to complete the job after he saw he was going to lose money on the contract, and stated that if he built

any more line it would be done with union mechanics.

The distribution lines in the cities were all built by union linemen and a very good job was done on this work. Also with the assistance of the union linemen who were employed on the distribution systems the writer was able to get a very good organization started which was granted a charter by the I. O. last April and now we have a very creditable union in the making.

They are or at least should be heard from in the JOURNAL quite often as you will note from the enclosed poem by one of the Brothers, who has written it for one of the local valley papers and well describes the progress in the valley.

The men employed by the district are almost 100 per cent organized in the electric department and I believe it is only a question of time till they will have other employees in a frame of mind to organize. Inasmuch as the district has had considerable opposition from one of the notoriously nonunion power companies in the valley in even trying to get their lines and distribution systems to operating, the poem of Brother Shinton is well taken and for anyone who knows what the situation has been in this part of the valley it is readily understood why he has given the district a boost which will not do any harm from the standpoint of organization.

M. L. RATCLIFF.

(Editor's note: Lack of space prevents use of this poem.)

L. U. NO. 595, OAKLAND, CALIF.

Editor:

Permit us to express our appreciation to Brothers James R. Baker and Walter Glaser of Local Union No. B-3, of New York, for their very fine and timely articles in the January and February issues of the JOURNAL on the need for the 30-hour week. Ever since 1930 it has been forcibly impressed on us that this is the solution for the unemployment problem in America. The fundamental causes of this problem are the displacement of men by machinery and technological advances and changes in the methods of production. We have between 10 and 12 million workers that are not needed as such, but are needed as consumers by those workers that are employed at the present time. It seems inexplicable that the "brains" of America, in Congress, in our various legislatures and in business, cannot or will not see this. America has 27,000,000 young people between the ages of 15 and 25, a large part of whom are not yet absorbed in our industrial machine. It is from this group that the larger part of the inmates of our penal institutions are recruited, who nearly always first drift into crime for economic reasons. As Brother Roseman of Local Union No. B-28, Baltimore, in the November issue of the JOURNAL says, "... analyzing the six-hour day issue, we can readily see that it is our sole salvation if we are to survive."

Local Union No. 595 went on record at our February 9 meeting, endorsing Governor Olson's recommendation for a \$50,000,000 "revenue" bond issue for a state electrical distribution system to handle the output of the federal government's new super hydro-electric plant at Kennett, on the Sacramento River in Northern California. This plant's energy output will be even greater than that of Boulder Dam on the Colorado River. No provision is being made by the federal government to distribute this power; that is up to the state. Otherwise the private monopoly will get it at their own price. If the state distributes this enormous output, hundreds of cities and towns in the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys as well as thousands of farms in those regions will get cheap elec-

tricity. We, as electrical workers, are or should be, keenly alert to this, as it means new work for thousands of our members for years to come at union wages, for it will be union work, if it is handled by the state.

Governor Olson included this plan in his agenda for the present emergency session of the legislature, but they have already rejected it as being immaterial. We are asking all our sister locals in the state to get behind this plan which will help the entire state; remember, these are "revenue" bonds, to be paid for, interest and principal, out of the earnings only, of the proceeds of the sale of power. In connection with this, it is necessary for us to remember that a majority of the present incumbent assemblymen and senators are antagonistic to the Democratic platform on which Governor Olson was elected and will defeat such proposals as the Central Valley Power distribution plan. Therefore only such members should be returned to the capital at Sacramento this fall as have proven worthy by their past records; and new ones, that can be trusted to carry out the will of the majority, to replace those who have proven unworthy of the faith we placed in them.

Occupying the attention of the California citizenry for the past month has been the pressing problem of relief for the unemployed. The special session of the legislature, called by Governor Olson at the end of January, has been wrestling with the matter for the entire session, and has finally settled the problem, for better or for worse, at least until the first of June. Behind the turmoil into which California has been plunged stands a revealing study of inadequate legislation, poor administration, and public misunderstanding which has its roots in the great American problem, nay, the problem of the whole civilized world, of social welfare. Every state has its bureau or department which is a pet political football; in California for the past five years it has been the so-called "SRA" or State Relief Administration. Through both the Republican and Democratic administrations in California, scandal after scandal, fiasco after fiasco, has rocked the S. R. A. from top to bottom. County directors have been fired, legislators have put their relatives into positions, until the wonder of it all is that the social workers who are doing the basic work with the unemployed have been able to do as fine a piece of work as they have. The whole sorry climax has come this past month when a legislature forgot that its function in government is to legislate and not administer. The legislature was called into special session because the biennial appropriation for relief was exhausted; immediately after convening an emergency appropriation was voted which was used up by the middle of February. Another appropriation was needed to carry relief through until the beginning of the fiscal biennium. To this emergency appropriation the legislature attached several vicious clauses: a top limit of \$58.00 a month only may be given a family, regardless of how many children there are; a family must have resided in the state three years before emergency relief may be granted them; a so-called "little Hatch rider" practically disenfranchises the S. R. A. social workers by forbidding them to participate in any political group. (Our legal friends say that this will be thrown out in court as a direct violation of the United States Bill of Rights.) While the legislature thus wrangled and squabbled over this "stop-gap" legislation, the previous appropriation had given out, all relief stopped, and a relief crisis was precipitated. Drastic emergencies ensued: families without food, gas and lights turned off, etc. These emergencies were thrown back on private charity agencies which were finan-

cially unprepared for such a situation. After the legislature finally passed the measure, it was vetoed by the governor on the grounds that it was inadequate and vicious in nature. But the unheeding legislators passed it over his veto, and the relief administration must stagger and stumble on, as best it may. The legislators have gone home, to reconvene in May to take up the biennial relief appropriation and other matters of the Central Valley Power distribution, etc.

We Californians might as well face realities—we have been poor legislators and poor administrators, and between us we have created a situation the like of which has never been heard of in the annals of government and administration. Not until we send to our legislature men who cannot be bought, not until we find administrators who are trained for their work, not until we realize that government is not a political plaything but a serious business, can we ever hope to attain the democratic ideal of "progress for all, through all, under the leadership of the wisest and the best."

AUGUST GERARD.

L. U. NO. 611, ALBUQUERQUE, N. MEX.

Editor:

Didn't send a letter in last month as we didn't have anything we wanted to tell and still don't. The majority of our inside boys are loafing, have been for some time, and it is beginning to look like they might be for some time to come. No big jobs at present. Going to build a new post office here sometime in the future, but some of them are liable to get hungry before it starts.

Utility work is holding up pretty well, should pick up a bit in the spring.

Don't know anything else to write about except the weather and it has been very disagreeable until the last few days.

SHORTY ADCOX.

L. U. NO. 617, SAN MATEO, CALIF.

Editor:

Organized labor is again confronted with another vicious measure that the labor-hating Associated Farmers, Merchants' and Manufacturers Association, State Chamber of Commerce and others of their ilk are trying to have made into a law in California at the 1940 November election.

This vicious measure is to be known as the California Labor Relations Act and is more vicious than the 1938 predecessor that California labor and its friends defeated so badly in November of that year.

This measure is more cleverly written and is disguised with smoothly worded phrases that hide its real intent. As in the previous measure "picketing" seems to be the "pet peeve" of the backers of this new attempt to hamstring California labor. It provides for a \$500 fine and a six months' term in jail for sympathetic picketing and a secondary boycott would get us a jail sentence. It is so worded that the officers of a union or labor council could be jailed for criminal intent for having a "we don't patronize" list.

The set-up of this proposed measure looks very fine at the first glance but after reading it and studying its hidden meanings the viciousness of its intent is plainly to be seen.

Just read this section over carefully and see where labor would get under such a set-up as this. First, it provides for a board of five men, one to be selected by the A. F. of L., one to be selected by the C. I. O., one selected by the State Chamber of Commerce, one selected by the California Farm Bureau Federation, and one selected by the governor.

See the nigger in the wood pile? If we happened to have a governor like our ex-

Governor Merriam who made no secret of his hate for labor, his appointee, the State Chamber of Commerce, and the Farm Bureau man would control the board and that would not be for the interest of labor. If it were a dispute as to jurisdiction between the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O., the A. F. of L. would be out on a limb and would get no place.

This measure calls for all cases of dispute between an employer and his employees to go before this board. Ten days notice must be given to the board that a hearing is wanted, after which the board sets the conference within 20 days. After that is done the board takes 20 days more to decide who shall represent the employees. After that the hearing is called and it takes 10 days more to get a ruling. In other words it takes 75 days to get any results from the board.

If the employees do not agree with this ruling they have the right to appeal to the court and from one court to a higher court. If any appeal is taken and the board's ruling is reversed the union has still to pay the court costs, attorney fees and all other incidental costs.

This new attack on labor by the backers of this measure, with its sugar-coated covering, makes Proposition No. 1 of 1938 look like a new-born, anaemic, undernourished infant. If we don't get out and work like hell to defeat this vicious measure we might as well give up ever having decent living conditions for labor in California.

P. C. MACKEY.

L. U. NO. 632, ATLANTA, GA.

Editor:

Hello everybody! Back again. Well, the old railroad figures are beginning to rise again. I stated many months back, are we workers going to be ready to grab some of the gravy, or are we going to wait until the cycle has shot its wad and started down like we generally do before we let forth our cry for more? We have lived through this enough, we have sacrificed, we have gone on short time, shaved wages, cut off, shut down, and crawled. Now my friends, are we going to wait, or are we going to ask for more? They are telling us now, in cold black figures, as you can see in the following, from the big shots, that they are making money.

"RAILROAD BOOM CONTINUES"

"Philadelphia, Jan. 17.—(A.P.)—Robert A. Fasold, special representative of the Association of American Railroads, said Wednesday a boom in rail traffic that began last September has continued in such volume that another large gain for the fiscal year is in prospect.

"He told the annual convention of the Atlantic State Shippers' Advisory Board that for the 12 months ending last October 31, freight revenue totaled \$2,664,389,689—an increase of 13.7 per cent over the preceding fiscal year."

"RAILROAD REVENUES UP 8.4 PER CENT"

"Washington, Jan. 17.—(A.P.)—The Association of American Railroads reported Tuesday that 92 Class 1 railroads had total operating revenues of \$285,027,826 for December, an increase of 8.4 per cent over the total of \$262,881,600 for the same month of 1938.

"The December figures, based on preliminary reports, were 8.2 per cent below the total of \$310,340,618 reported for December, 1930.

"Freight revenues for December amounted to \$227,305,611, an increase of 10.3 per cent over December a year ago and 1.7 below December, 1930. Passenger revenues totaled

Editor:

Because the Electrical Workers Holding Company is now in the process of liquidation, and because we feel that a number of the stockholders are members of various locals throughout the Brotherhood, and whose addresses we now do not have, their attention is called to the following notice which is being sent to the stockholders for the purpose of liquidating their holdings as soon as possible.

Electrical Workers Holding Company

February 20, 1940.

Dear Sir:

Our records show that you are a stockholder of the Electrical Workers Holding Company.

As such, you are hereby advised that the Electrical Workers Holding Company is in the process of liquidation and the liquidating dividend is \$2.00 for each full share of stock.

Please return your stock certificates personally or by mail, properly signed, dated and witnessed, as soon as possible and immediately a check will be given accordingly.

Also return all your receipts for payment of stock.

If you have lost your stock certificates or receipts, you will be required to sign an affidavit to that effect.

Also if you have not received your stock certificates or if you only received a portion of them, the required number of shares will be given according to our records.

Very truly yours,

ANTHONY P. DUEWEKE,

Secretary.

55 Adelaide St., Detroit, Mich. Post Office Box 128.

Also, if any of the members of the various locals know of anyone who is not now a member of the Brotherhood, but who was a former member of Local No. B-58 and holds any of this stock, we would appreciate attention being called to this notice. Any information concerning them will be greatly appreciated by us.

Thanking the members beforehand for their cooperation.

A. P. DUEWEKE,

Financial and Recording Secretary,

55 Adelaide St., Detroit, Mich.

\$32,056,484, compared with \$32,540,988 in the same month of 1938, a decline of 1.5 per cent. The December passenger revenues were 31.9 per cent below the total of \$47,043,889 in December, 1930."

My friends, the railroad organization of today is the father of all the organizations and mind you, you railroad men I'm speaking to you, look at your Brothers in the other branches of electrical work and see what they are making compared to your little measly, measly 85c per hour, time and one-half time for overtime, and none of that. Our contracts and methods of approach for more money are as obsolete as an old wood burner compared to an all-electric outfit of today. Do we, gentlemen, have vacations with pay?—no! Do we, gentlemen, have sick leave with pay?—no. Do we, gentlemen, make anywhere near the rates of our brethren?—no. I think it is high time for all railroad men to wake up and make a new start and get up on the firing line with the rest of our Brothers. My hat is off to them for pushing ahead and I hope that they will continue for I know we cannot stand pat much longer growing stagnant.

THE SENTINEL.

L. U. NO. 654, CHESTER, PA.

Editor:

February 23, 1940. On this day the first anniversary of our existence, your correspondent wishes to extend congratulations to Local Union No. 654; to the officers who have served so well; to the various commit-

tees whose interests and efforts play such an important part in our welfare; and last, but by no means least, to our members, who by their support and confidence have assisted the officers and committees in carrying out their duties.

Without this loyal support and confidence, little would be accomplished, and we strongly urge that our members continue their activity along constructive lines.

The first year of our history will long be remembered by many of us, especially those who by their untiring efforts have aided in moulding Local Union No. 654 from a group of workers, inexperienced in organized labor, into a well managed, efficient operating affiliate of the I. B. E. W.

Much was accomplished in the way of progress and many lessons of value were learned in the past year. The experience gained will be of benefit in solving our future problems. We face the future prepared and without fear.

We must continue to strive for better working, economic and social conditions for our members; no let-up or lack of interest can take place if we are to hold our past gains and secure more desirable privileges. As stated on many occasions, the labor movement has been built on the sacrifices made by the very small minority in benefiting and serving the great majority of the workers, be they organized or unorganized.

We take this opportunity to thank our neighboring local unions for their helpful cooperation during our trying first year, in

particular, Local Union No. 313, Wilmington, Del.; Local Union No. B-439, Camden, N. J., and Local Union No. B-102, Paterson, N. J. May these local unions prosper and grow; we will never forget the true spirit of Brotherhood shown by them and hope to be able in some manner, shape or form to more than balance the scales in their favor.

The writer attended the regular meeting of the Eastern Pennsylvania Regional locals of the I. B. E. W., held on February 17, at Carpenters Hall, Chester, Pa. Local Union No. 654 was host to the visiting delegates.

We were greatly impressed by the spirit of friendship and cooperation shown by all present, also by the talks given by the various speakers.

Brother Weyn, I. O., spoke on the necessity of close contact and cooperation between the inside electrical workers and the sign electrical workers. Brother Weyn's address was interesting and important and no doubt will bring a better understanding to those concerned.

Brother Walker, Local Union No. B-98, in his address dwelt chiefly on the speculative home building situation and its relation to the building trades workers. Brother Walker evidently has spent much time and given considerable thought to this subject. We agree with Brother Walker that the most important step is to bring this class of builders in line, even though concessions on our part must be made in the beginning. We are losing thousands upon thousands of man hours in this particular field, and will continue to do so unless we sacrifice somewhat in order to get a foothold.

We hope this problem will be solved to the advantage of the building trades of the A. F. of L.

Among other speakers were Brother Madden, Local Union No. 313; Brother Smith, Local Union No. 380, and Brother Haslett, Local Union No. 654. Brother McNamara, president of the Eastern Pennsylvania Regional Locals of the I. B. E. W., presided.

Local Union No. 313, Wilmington, Del., will be host at the next regular meeting to be held on Saturday, April 20, 1940.

The addition of Brother Ben Riley to our executive board should add a little additional "kick" to these sessions. Our new vice president, Brother Galley, has what it takes to fill this office with dignity. We sure missed Brother Coppola at the last regular meeting. He always adds a humorous touch to things. The house committee, Brothers McBride, Wheeler and yours truly, again thank all who are making our program a success. By the time you read this our banquet will be a thing of the past, and how that committee did work.

J. A. DOUGHERTY.

L. U. NO. 665, LANSING, MICH.

Editor:

We noted the blast of John L. Lewis against the New Deal in his speech at Columbus, Ohio, during the United Mine Workers convention. Some time ago he let forth a blast against Vice President Garner with the result that Mr. Garner gained much favorable publicity. So perhaps Lewis is only playing politics for the New Dealers by his recent puff. The \$500,000 contributed during the last election to the New Dealers' campaign fund is certainly drawing compound interest. I believe what Mr. Lewis and the New Dealers want is to completely socialize the workers. That I believe accounts for the government agencies taking the stand they have for the C. I. O. Mass organization will make the task of socialization much simpler. The plight of the German and Russian workers sets forth a horrible example to any

laboring man of this country. Socialization of the worker was the first step to dictatorship in those countries.

Today the "wreckers" are at work. Every effort is being made to tear down the organization that has stood for years and fought the battle of the American workers. Opposed to this organization stands Lewis and his gang, "The Wreckers," with the help of Thurman Arnold, who knowingly or unknowingly is playing Lewis's game. Is it not significant that not one C. I. O. union is being prosecuted? The cry for peace comes forth from the ranks of labor. Lewis does not want peace. He wants the A. F. of L.'s destruction, because it is the organization that stands at the cross roads to guard the American worker. Lewis knows his gang can't stand the light of publicity. We challenge him to bring forth to the light his wreckers one by one: Mortimer, Gerbert, Gold, Bridges, Henderson, Quill, Merrill, Berne, Rathborne, Flaxer, are only a few of the Stalinist stalwarts that head C. I. O. unions and dictate the policies thereof. Lewis could have had peace in 1937. To all practical purposes his demands had been conceded, whereupon he slammed the door and besmirched A. F. of L. leaders and declared peace was impossible with such reactionaries and grafters.

No, his red gang doesn't want peace. Because they know they could not dominate such a united movement and Lewis doesn't want peace because he would no longer be the big shot in publicity. Lewis is to pay a visit to Flint, Mich., in the near future. We understand he is to speak for the interest of C. I. O. building trades. The Buick division of General Motors is to build a large addition. The C. I. O. will make every effort to dominate the building of this addition. With the help of the auto workers C. I. O. union within they hope to dominate the building trades without. Locally one of the B. T. C. business managers has been approached by an organizer for the wreckers and asked if he was satisfied with the A. F. of L. This representative stated if they could find any evidence of any of our unions having gone contrary to law they would not hesitate to prosecute them. Three of the business managers representing the B. T. C. have received vile threatening letters advising them to leave town or they would be blown to h—-. The boys are still in town and will remain in town. So today in these trying times American Federation of Labor men must stand united and firm. Out of the turmoil and wreckage will emerge a stronger and finer A. F. of L. J. T. WILLIAMSON.

L. U. NO. B-667, PUEBLO, COLO. Editor:

Enclosed please find picture of three of our Brothers holding two bobcats that climbed a pole carrying a 22,000 volt line between Canon City and Stone City and came in contact with the high tension wires and were killed instantly. The cats were found while these Brothers were patrolling the line.

From left to right: Brothers John Skerjonec, Carl Thompson, and Fred Snow. They removed the carcasses into Canon City to be made into rugs.

Our agreement committee this year is as follows: Walter Rebiar, chairman; Tom Bryant, Cliff Hewitt, S. K. Vandenburgh, Carl Shope, George Dean, and Horace Tureman.

We are glad to see our president, Roland Knobbs, back on the job again in the line department. GEORGE DEAN.

L. U. NO. B-675, ELIZABETH, N. J. Editor:

After a long silence Local Union No. B-675 will once more be a contributor to the JOURNAL. At the last meeting I was appointed press secretary and hope the membership will

cooperate and give me any news that they think will be of interest.

Allow me to introduce our officers: President L. Rankin, Vice President C. Krauss, Recording Secretary J. Werner, Financial Secretary J. Wagner, Treasurer R. Zingler, Foreman S. Berg; executive board, E. Fiedler, chairman; A. Lockwood, W. Holtaway, O. Velbinger, A. Stillwell, and Business Manager S. Kisner.

After years of condemning and complaining about losing the low cost housing and other so called uncontrollable work we finally decided to take action. Today we have a C rating to take care of this class of work and an M rating to cover maintenance men. This came about only after a long struggle and the untiring efforts of Brother Kisner. His report for the first month (January) shows 400 working hours for C work which means that this class of work has been controlled to this extent that would otherwise have been non-union. True, concessions had to be granted but don't forget, back in the early twenties this class of work kept the boys moving in the winter. Then, of course, all trades on the job were union. Today a union contractor doesn't have much of a chance. The depression created this condition and it will take some time before it is broken. And now to add to this the C. I. O. has entered the building field and it is not to be sneered at.

The Industrial Electrical Inc., local contractors, have recently finished a job for the Public Service Electric and Gas that deserves mentioning. This work, installed by union men, is the first of its kind to be erected anywhere in the world. It is called a unit flow, a transformer with automatic and manual phase angle changer. It weighs 73 tons and has a capacity of 300 barrels of oil. Incidentally this oil will never have to be changed so long as it is air tight. After it is sealed a tank of nitrogen is connected to the inlet valve and the air is driven out. This takes place after it is filled with oil. The engineer for the P. S. in charge of the job was Jack Leary. When the work was near completion he became ill and Joe Collins took over to finish it. The men from L. U. No. B-675 on the job were W. Moyle, foreman; R. Zingler, who did virtually all the control work on the board; Tighe, Stauch, Johnson, Kane, Berg, Cohen and Caruso. Perth Amboy: V. Larsen, C. Larsen and Petersen. Plainfield: Morrell and Barret; and L. U. No. B-52, W. McDowell.

It is at a rather late date but nevertheless the only opportunity we have to publicly acknowledge our sincere thanks to Local Union No. B-3 for the work they gave our members at the World's Fair. Some of our boys at the time were sorely in need of it and the work came in very handy.

Another step forward has finally penetrated the building trades. Instead of just putting a job on the unfair list and notifying all trades, they are now picketing. While it has just started it has accomplished results. One apartment house job has been stopped, another has gone fair and the third is still under the watchful eyes of the pickets. The men who do the picketing are paid from an assessment by the Building Trades Council on the membership and it is money well invested.

We of New Jersey have read of an expose in our state system of meteing out justice. A vice chancellor who has been rather hard on pickets, issuing restraining orders, etc., has finally been exposed. A Newark paper has been very generous in publishing his dealings. It seems he has been in a land deal with a couple of lawyers and in consequence had to sign a note. However, this judge paid no interest but one of the lawyers practicing before him paid the judge's share. And strange as it seems, this lawyer was very

successful in his cases, pertaining to pickets, that came before this vice chancellor. The whole thing smelled and as a climax, the chancellor, the vice chancellor's boss, ruled the vice chancellor acted in good faith.

Well, I see where Bachie has gone into retirement. While a lot of us have never met him, his articles have been followed very closely. When the rest of us came and went he was still plugging for 210 and 211 but more recently 211. And if Atlantic City needed a boost you could depend upon Bachie for it. It is only natural then that the city he helped to build should give him a job.

Thanks G. M. S., it is a consoling thought to know we have been appreciated.

TIGHE.

L. U. NO. B-699, ALEXANDRIA, VA. Editor:

At the regular meeting of this local union, on February 14, we had with us as a visitor Brother Joe McIntosh, an international representative from Washington, D. C. Brother McIntosh gave an interesting talk which we call a pep talk. Although I wouldn't say that we need a pep talk, but every time that Brother McIntosh attends one of our meetings he gets a very big hand when he gets on the floor. As Brother McIntosh admonished us, every member must pay his dues right on the date in order to be a good member, and above all, if you don't keep paid up here, you must look for another job.

He talked of the good work he had completed in the other districts in setting up other charters. We hope we will be as good as this one. In closing, Brother McIntosh introduced one of the finest union men I ever met and you will agree with me if you ever meet him, Brother K. O. Ferguson, president of the local at Newport News, Va., who gave a very interesting talk for the good of the union. He told of the good work they were doing in Newport News, of the good membership they have there, which is 99 per cent, and it is hard to be perfect. He gave us some ideas which will be a great help to our local. One was, they set aside money for members' expenses to visit other locals. Also they have money for sick benefits. Brother Ferguson's main idea for visiting our local was to find out if we were working on our new contract and to tell us they would like to have the northern, central, southern and western districts all go together for the next contract. It was agreed by all that the local and a committee of three men from Local Union No. B-699 will meet with four other locals at Charlottesville, Va., to discuss our next contract at an early date. Brother Ferguson made such an impression on Local Union No. B-699 that he has a standing invitation any time, and will be treated like a king.

Brother Reeves was called upon for a talk for the good of the local. His talk was short but interesting.

Brother Birk, lineman for the Utility Line Construction Co., a member of Local Union No. 70, Washington, D. C., gave an interesting talk on cooperation with our foremen.

Next to be introduced was a Brother of Local Union No. B-699, a good old wire cutter, but homely and good-hearted and on the level, and needing no introduction, was none other than Jeff Cash, better known as "Jug Head" Cash, and got a very big hand for his hard work to build up the union. We need more men like him.

Brother McIntosh was presented with a nice present from Local Union No. B-699 by Brother R. C. Weaver.

The meeting was adjourned with a smile on everyone's face, just to think of what

was coming next. It was a set-out of what we call a get together and eat. The refreshment committee included James Compton, Jeff Cash and Mack Reeves, who did a very good job estimating, because we had nothing left and everybody had a plenty.

Local Union No. B-699 is open for any suggestion on how to get more members, how to have better attendance, how to do anything for the good of the local. Will appreciate any suggestion from anyone. Will answer any questions from anyone to the best of our knowledge.

MACK C. REEVES.

L. U. NO. B-723, FORT WAYNE, IND.

Editor:

To all Brothers, L. U. No. B-723 still holds meetings at 111 E. Main Street and you are all invited to come and aid the officers in taking care of the business of the local.

It is the one and only place to thrash out your troubles. Don't try to do it on the job, that is a poor place. And don't find fault if something is passed that doesn't suit you because the officers and members who do attend are doing the best they can to carry out their duties.

Through the cooperation of some of the Brothers at the telephone company I was able to get some data that I hope will be of interest to telephone men.

The year 1939 was a record breaking era in the telephone communication world. The industry throughout the country participated in activities which resulted finally in the realization of a half-million gain in telephones in service over 1938. Progressing steadily from a low of 16½ million telephones in 1933 to the present high of 20½ million, even the former total of "prosperous 1930" has been exceeded by a half-million.

The activities of the Home Telephone and Telegraph Co. of this city are typical of those pursued by other progressive telephone companies throughout the nation, contributing to the cause of the industry's advancement.

The directory issued in December, 1939, discloses the fact that there are 35,812 telephones in service in the Fort Wayne area. This is an increase of 889 stations over the December, 1938, figure. This increase of stations in service naturally has resulted in an increase of traffic through the company's three Fort Wayne exchanges. Consequently during the past year there has been in progress a series of new equipment installations, the use of which minimizes the possibilities of subscribers' service interruptions due to congested traffic conditions.

This service increase cannot be interpreted as a mere stroke of good fortune, nor have these results been achieved through haphazard methods of operation. Gratifying public relations have been obtained through scientific study of subscribers' service requirements through the use of the most modern types of observation equipment, the installation and use of the latest perfected apparatus in the central office exchanges and the adoption and use of improved station equipment of the latest design.

"The proper education of employees as to their relationship with the public and their duty to their community continues to be an all important asset to the company. It has made and will continue to make the task of the company to render an efficient and reliable telephone service less of an effort and more of a pleasure."

The last part was added by one of the telephone executives, so to all apprentices we say attend your school, because you will need the education.

Don't forget the second and fourth Tuesday is the night. Be there.

HARRY SUTTON.

L. U. NO. 744, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Editor:

You certainly must be an angelic soul to put up with all the ravings of all these, including myself, supposedly literati.

In December, 1938, I promised, or threatened you, with another word about our local, and now is, I believe, the time to come across.

Just before this local reached its year and a half mark, we were approached on the subject of consolidation with another local existing on our railroad, Local Union No. 848, formed by the T. & T. forces. Local Union No. 848 was chartered in April, 1934, when there were no other I. B. E. W. locals around this railroad, so as to overcome some of the difficulties that were then besetting the men of the T. & T. forces. This local fought through in one year an agreement, which, though by no means perfect, was better than any of the men expected to accomplish. This was due in the most part to the efforts of Brother R. J. Rauenzahn, ably assisted by Brother M. L. Setzinger and Brother Hunsicker.

Then started in a period of sacrifice on the part of the membership, for work was cut and the time dwindled to as low as 10 and 12 days a month, but through perseverance and the knowledge that things would be worse without the organization, they held on, and in the month of September, 1938 Local Union No. 848 merged with Local Union No. 744, to be known thereafter as Local Union No. 744, and with the added prestige of all electrical workers, except the signalmen, being banded together, things began to pick up with both sets of workers.

As it seems to have a habit of doing each year, Christmas came around in 1939, and the membership of the combined local gave a Christmas party for the wives and children of the members, at the meeting in Reading on December 10. Believe it or not, 159 persons attended the first effort at mass entertainment the local had tried, and with the help of a good singer, a lovely pianist, and Brother Arthur Wilson's daughter, and her school chum, who performed in costume dances, also Brother Harry Benn who performed feats of magic, Santa put in a big afternoon. Each child was given a book, a toy, and a box of candy, each lady a box of candy, and every one present an orange, so they all peeled in for a good time.

Now everybody is after Brother Porr to have a hopping time at an Easter Party, on the Sunday after Easter, which will be held in Philly.

That brings us pretty well up to date, except for such facts as that starting with a membership of 106 we have grown in the two and one half years of our existence to a membership of 251, and are still looking for more.

Beware, you will hear again from

"SHORTY THE SEC."

L. U. NO. B-749, LA CROSSE, WIS.

Editor:

I have been reading the JOURNAL consistently since joining the Brotherhood, but so far I have failed to see a single article that would be a trifle interesting to the gas workers. You might know, they don't care a hoot about kilowatts and resistance coils; what they would appreciate, is an article about B. T. U.'s and pressure governors. After all, they are good members and deserve some consideration. So contact some gas hound that knows his stuff and I'm sure an interesting article could be presented in the near future.

Our local has established new office quarters in the Funk Building, Room 2, which will assist our business manager in the transaction of the business to be disposed of. Previously, he was obliged to share an office with

the carpenter's local, that was only large enough for a desk and chair, let alone room for any visitors. Any conversation conducted at the old address may as well have been said over a radio mike as there was absolutely no privacy to be had. Despite the wrong impression some of the members have regarding the move, it is a progressive action by a progressive local.

HOWARD E. KELLEY.

L. U. NO. B-760, KNOXVILLE, TENN.

Editor:

As my old friend and skipper, S. A. King, used to say: "Tempus fugit," and the end of this leap year month is right on us.

Today being the week end after pay day there is scarcely a corporal's guard in camp. Then, too, many crafts have been feeling the effects of the transfers and layoffs. We have had several additions to our group. Four or five from the Chickamaga Dam and four boomers, one with a ticket and three without but on application now. You will note, if you read the February JOURNAL, we did not get a wage increase because we did not have a higher wage scale in the valley to support it, but we did gain immeasurably in conditions and betterment of relations, which if viewed properly, as Brother Reedy pointed out at our last meeting, can mean as much or more than a wage increase.

In Mr. Judson King's article last month he stated that most of the supervisors came from the big non-union construction companies when the TVA first began and those who had not learned better had been "terminated" as of date. Following the last conference Mr. J. E. Walters, superintendent of construction at Hiwassee Dam, called a meeting of all supervisors and related the highlights of the wage conference. He told them in no uncertain terms that when employing a new man they were to inform him of the status of the craft as to unionization and if the applicant was not a member he would be expected to be governed by the men at work and that there was going to be no friction among the men at work on the project. Mr. Walters is an old iron worker, not too old, and everybody knows J. E. Walters is superintendent at Hiwassee but you would never be impressed with his importance should you meet him on the job. His friendly smile and cheering word for foreman or the lowliest laborer are as well known as his reputation for getting the job done.

Here we might do a little justifiable boasting for the job. A statement of facts at a recent dinner here revealed that this has been the safest large construction job and the highest overflow dam in the world. The highest dam east of the Mississippi, and will be finished over a year in advance of schedule and at a saving of a million and a half or more dollars on the estimate. We were to have gotten a copy of this statement but have not as yet and will let it go at that.

As I was saying before I digressed, Mr. Walters is "Joe" to those who know him well and he is big in his game because he is big in all ways. His keen insight at the conference prompted him to make the move for harmony on his job. And that is what we mean when we say: "You can get as much by conditions as you can by an increase in the hourly wage." But the members in the field have to look out for themselves to hold conditions. We should take care for ourselves, consistent with good judgment and recognition of the rights of others.

Personally we have a creed which, if followed, would smooth out life's pathway considerably. "Try to live every day, so that you can look every man in the eye, with a clear conscience." From the tributes of those who knew him and from observation through the JOURNAL, "Goody" must have lived pretty

close to that rule. We have noticed that a number of our good men and mainstays have gone to their long rest in the last year or so. Our organization has been built by the coming and going of "good men," let us trust that our Brotherhood will never be singled out as others have in the newspapers for having racketeers in high places.

We note the auxiliaries are growing and developing good scribes. Let's hope the good work continues. We also note that Herb Taylor is sick. There are, no doubt, many like myself outside of Kansas City who are exceedingly sorry to learn this and hope by now Herb is back at his desk. Queer how we take things for granted after awhile, and do not appreciate them until all of a sudden they are not there, and gee! how we miss them. Most every local has a financial secretary like that.

The State Association meets in Knoxville March 10, and the committee reports our state inspection law is in good shape.

CHARLIE MAUNSELL.

L. U. NO. B-763, OMAHA, NEBR.

Editor:

Our hall committee is strutting around with out-thrust chests and a smirk of self-satisfaction emblazoned across their faces, since our dance of February 10, 1940, has proven such a success. Not many members of our own local attended this dance, but, as we have grown accustomed to this lack of interest on the part of our membership in anything the local promotes, we weren't very surprised nor disappointed, as more than enough non-union people thought it would be fun to attend, to make the affair a financial success.

It must be different in other sections of the United States, as we read glowing accounts in the JOURNAL of other unions holding parties and dances where nearly the entire membership attend. But in our local only about 40 per cent ever attend, so we must depend on members of other unions and non-union people to make a success of anything we plan.

Brother Garrity, our international representative, has commenced an organization campaign that we sincerely hope will induce many employees of the Nebraska Power Company to get the true facts about organization and convince them of their need for unionism.

We have also filed a petition with the N. L. R. B. for an election and will strive to the extent of our power to win bargaining rights for this union. It will take hard work on the part of those members who believe in the future of our local, but we believe that we can convince enough men that our cause is just and sincere that we can win such an election. But win, lose, or draw, we shall never abandon the struggle to prove that our local has a moral and just right to represent the employees of the operating departments.

During the latter part of March, we shall stage our annual stag party, and we believe that the hall committee will endeavor to make this the most pleasurable event of the winter season for our members. Tentative plans call for invitations to be extended to Local Unions No. 22 and 618 to participate in this affair with us. We sincerely hope every member of our own local will find it worth while to attend this stag.

"THE RAMBLIN' KID."

L. U. NO. B-773, WINDSOR, ONT.

Editor:

Again the time is at hand for the monthly letter to the JOURNAL and as sometimes happens, news of importance of the doings of our local is as scarce as the proverbial hen's teeth. The usual mid-winter lull is with us but we

are all looking forward to spring when things should again be on the upgrade.

At the present time the war and the federal election are the main topics of discussion, and rightly so. As spring approaches, we all wonder what turn the war on the western front will take. Will Hitler let loose his vaunted air attacks and will his army start to march? Only time, of course, will give the answers. As men of labor we realize that the sacrifices to come will be tremendous and are ready and determined that Nazism and all it represents shall be defeated. True it is that conditions can be bettered in our own domain but to attain this betterment we affirm our faith in doing it in the democratic way.

The federal election campaign is just beginning to warm up. Labor as a body has no candidates entered but it is hoped that all labor votes will go to those candidates with programs and leanings favoring the betterment of the laboring man. As of old, most of the candidates seeking election are championing the labor cause until the election is over and then they seem to be champions of anything but the same working man who was instrumental in placing them in office. The writer is of the opinion that labor must eventually (and why not now?) emulate the old country and form its own political party. Until that time comes, we must be content with what we get in the form of labor legislation.

In closing we in Local Union No. B-773 would like to let Local Union No. B-3 know that we are watching closely their effort in behalf of a 30-hour week. Our unemployment problem in Canada closely parallels that in the U. S. A. and we feel the 30-hour week is a step in the right direction toward a solution of the situation. Though we cannot help you directly because of the boundary line, you have our moral support and wishes for the best of luck in your pioneering work. Some must lead so that others may follow.

R. C. CARBINO.

L. U. NO. 887, CLEVELAND, OHIO

Editor:

This local union has just terminated a very successful organizing campaign which has increased our membership considerably. However, there are a few hardshells left who are willing to ride along on the backs of the union man who believes in paying his own freight. Perhaps some day we can penetrate the scab of selfishness and allow the spirit of unionism to enter their blood.

The rumor of another Pennsylvania organization campaign is in the air, which of course is music to the ears of our friend and Brother member, Eric "Swede" Wohlander who daily tells the officers of the dummy outfit on his railroad how useless their efforts are to fool the men they cannot represent. This man is proud to belong to an organization that cannot at the present time give him the representation that the nobill on the organized railroad is receiving, and accepting like a beggar takes a handout. We trust that before many moons we will be going down the road with the shopmen on the Pennsy, under the banner of the Standard Railroad Labor Organizations, and when the campaign starts let's not be too busy to get out and put it over with a bang.

This being the year 1940, the political thunder is beginning to roll and we will be bombarded with all sorts of propaganda. The constitution will be dusted off and wept over by the party that forgot it when in power. Rugged individualism, balanced budgets, personal rights, state's rights, dictatorships and a lot of other blah will be fed to you to cloud the main issues and try to get you to vote for a gold brick. However all that is necessary is to recall that it was the

working man with his rifle over his shoulder, staggering down the highways without shoes to cover his feet, and rags for clothing, that fought to make the constitution possible while the conservatives sat in their warm homes and begrudged him the funds to feed and clothe him and called him a rebel and revolutionist. Through these sacrifices, the working man of today merely has to march down to the voting booth with shoes on his feet and good clothes on his back and when he picks up the pencil or goes to the machine to mark his ballot, just use the old bean and vote right, as he did in 1932 and 1936.

Just think back and think what you were handed in 1922 and also from 1929 to 1933, and who handed it to you. Since 1933 you have regained the liberty that your forefathers fought to get you. Mistakes have been made and perhaps all promises have not matured, but you have also laid back on the traces somewhat, especially at the ballot box in 1938, so let's get our feet on the ground again and vote intelligently, for the man with a proved labor record, regardless of whether he is a home town boy. Don't let the fine promises of the unproven dark horse persuade you to vote against the man with a past record of backing legislation of benefit to the organized working man. We have gone a long way in the right direction, but must keep on our toes and continue to progress.

If a third term is for our best interests, let's be for it. The old wheeze "It ain't never been done" is out. Grandpa drove a horse and buggy, but we have progressed to a V-8, so let's be modern and progressive in our political thinking. Let every local union use every effort to get its membership to get out and use the weapon that cannot be beat, the right to go to the ballot box and vote intelligently.

Let's look backward over the years and see what the old timers had to contend with in order to give us the conditions that we do not appreciate. The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers was formed in November, 1891, and it was a tough, uphill battle to form the organization we have today, with opposition bucking us at every step. In 1892 the first System Federation was formed (without recognition by management) on the Union Pacific and Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroads, composed of boilermakers, blacksmiths and machinists. In 1908 the System Federation on the Southern Railroad was recognized by management. This encouraged the formation of other System Federations on the Illinois Central and other Harriman railroads, which resulted in a lockout of 23,000 shop men. In 1912 the Railway Employees Department of the American Federation of Labor was formed to assist and guide in the formation of System Federations.

For the benefit of our screwball Brothers who are talking one big union, let's look backwards in that direction. In 1892 the American Railway Union was formed and after an ineffectual and stormy career, went down to ruin in the railroad strike of 1894. In 1900 the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees was formed and an elaborate program was launched which included the opening of banks, stores and other business ventures. As could be expected, this venture vanished into thin air, leaving the working man to hold the sack.

Throughout all of this, the railroad organizations organized along craft lines, continued to build themselves up slowly until 1917, when the United States entered the World War, we find working agreements on a large number of railroads and the men well organized. When Uncle Sam took the roads over a large organization campaign was instituted and a national agreement was negotiated to cover all roads. On return to

private control, individual agreements were negotiated. Since that time we have accumulated a lot of bumps and bruises, but are still holding together with a Standard Railroad Labor Organization on 95 per cent of the railroads in the United States and all roads in Canada. Let's hold what we have, Brothers, by joining our organization and sticking together, voting together and later enjoying the benefits of what we fought for together.

And when we go to the store to do our purchasing, let's look for the goods with the union label and buy a good quality of goods at a price sufficient to allow the person making it to earn a decent living. Foreign-made bargains rob a stomach of food in the United States of America.

BILL BLAKE.

L. U. NO. 912, CLEVELAND, OHIO

Editor:

The New York Central's railway shops at Collinwood reopened February 5, after a two weeks' shut down. It was not quite so bad as formerly, as a large majority was able to collect a little from the railroad unemployment insurance. The same number returned to work as were on the roster January 19. In reference to the recent statement concerning the stabilizing of employment on the railways, one great point to help in that direction would have to be the elimination of piece work. Roundhouses and several shops do repair work on hourly rates, others have a 50-50 hourly and piece work rates. It is an unfair system and causes a lot of discontent. For instance, we have six mechanics of one trade at work; three of these are on piece work and three on the hourly rate. The three on the hourly rate do as much work as the three on the piece work rate, yet the hourly men get the bare hour's pay whilst the piece worker will get from 10 to 25 per cent legally above the hourly rate and in many instances it runs much higher. If repair work can be done on an hourly basis in one shop, it can be done in all shops. Here is a point for the System Federation, which is composed of the general chairmen of all crafts, to stress for the stabilizing of employment. Elimination of all piece work, substitute a 40-hour week in place of the present 48-hour week. Compulsory retirement at 65 years, with a leeway of one year to make up lost time, a deduction of one-fifteenth per cent from pension of all employees who insist on working after reaching the age of 66 years.

The Brethren of No. 912 received a surprise one morning last week. On arriving for work at the electrical shop they saw a beautiful electric clock hanging up on the side of the balcony, in full view of all who enter the shop. Across the top under a light was a card with the inscription "Local No. 912, I. B. E. W." At the bottom was the name of the donor, Nelson Jewelry Co. (George N. Nelson), 1385 Hayden Avenue, East Cleveland. It seems that Brothers Berg and De Paul have a difficult job in pulling their watches out when asked the time. To get out of this difficult job of giving the time gratis, they sauntered out one evening and got into a huddle with their old crony, George Nelson. The huddle and the story must have been very good, for we have now this fine clock which was greatly needed, and the local appreciates this fact. We wish to thank Mr. Nelson for his splendid gift and thanks to Brothers Berg and De Paul for their efforts in getting the clock. It is to be hoped that the Brothers of No. 912 will not forget to try Mr. Nelson when they desire anything in the jewelry line.

ELECTRO.

L. U. NO. B-926, CHICOPEE, MASS.

Editor:

I am happy again to present an action sketch of another of our membership. John Pietras, 21 years a ground hand. He began his career back in the days when no one cared to assume the duties as ground hand for this department.

Speaking of the old and the new, it has been observed that since we organized two years ago that the standard of workmanship has improved to such an extent that outages have been reduced 80 per cent. Observation has also uncovered the fact that all outages, since the advent of the present crews, are due to the elements rather than faulty workmanship.

Before we stray too far away from long distance records, Brother Charles Samson, our genial recording secretary, and Mrs. Samson, celebrated their twentieth wedding anniversary February 16. Speaking of anniversaries, on February 15 we held our second annual banquet and our Editor was to be our special guest but, unfortunately was snowbound in Boston (the steaks were tender and juicy, Ed.).

I would like to take you all back to the night of February 12 at a specially called and very important meeting for Local Union No. B-926.

This scribe observed a gray-haired, tired man, whose body still racked with pain, from a recent accident, sat as chairman. His keen mind and clear voice coordinated to give the finest talk that has been my pleasure to listen to. With no wasted words for about an hour and a half he talked to an interested and attentive audience and brought home the true meaning of union organization, its relation not only to our work but to our daily lives. There sat a man who in 80 minutes conveyed the meaning of Brotherhood, for he personified all the aims, struggles and spirit of the I. B. E. W.

That meeting will always live in the memory of those who were present and we of Local Union No. B-926, are thankful and proud to be associated with International Representative, Brother Walter Kenelick, and may he be with us for many years to come.

W. J. MIFFITT.

L. U. NO. B-959, RIVERSIDE, CALIF.

Editor:

It is a very humble press secretary that takes his pen (and blonde stenographer) in hand to write an article for the WORKER. My good friend and our good Brother, "The Moose," has been ragging me for some time about the lack of showing this local has been guilty of. This seems to be the case with other locals, as I notice the remarks of correspondents along these lines seem similar to mine.

We are now in the process of going through an NLRB election to determine whether we shall be bargaining agent for the production workers of the Nevada-California Electric Corp. and the Interstate Telegraph Co. system. Of course, there is the customary "Independent Employee Association" in the picture. By the time this article sees the light of day, we will undoubtedly know how the election went. If favorable, and we are certain it will be, we will move on to the next step of negotiating an agreement. If not favorable, let us hope enough of the Brethren will stay with the ship to permit another voyage. Remembering what Confucius say, "No tickce, no washee." In other words, unless we continue to carry a ticket in a legitimate national union, we cannot expect to have a clean outlook.

This local was originally chartered to cover the employees of the Nevada-California Electric Corp. and Interstate Telegraph Company. About two months ago the employees of the California Water and Telephone Company, operating in southern California cities served by the Nevada-California Electric Corp., requested to be allowed to affiliate with us. This was arranged and we are happy to report that some 80 per cent of the eligible production workers on this property have now become members of this local. "Our" international representative, C. H. Roher, has obtained recognition of the I. B. E. W. as sole bargaining agency for these workers, merely by presenting their management with the proof of 80 per cent membership. The California Water and Telephone management has agreed to negotiate with the I. B. E. W. All of this without the formality of an NLRB election. We of the Nevada-California system were not so fortunate.

Next month we will have something to say concerning results of the election. Until then, adios, and don't forget what Confucius say.

NEMO.

L. U. NO. B-1073, AMBRIDGE, PA.

Editor:

It is rightly said by many of our greatest educators that the simplest and yet the best means of instruction is by means of example. The truth of this has been borne out recently by the salutary effects that this local, and its accomplishments, have had on organized labor in this area.

When L. U. No. B-1073 signed its first contract almost three years ago there were seven S. W. O. C. locals in the area, all working without signed contracts or with ineffectual contracts.

Since this time the majority of locals have negotiated better signed contracts with the employers. One local, at the Spang-Chalfant plant here, has negotiated a union shop contract and the newspapers now carry items daily showing that the other locals are also going after the "union shop clause."

Our local was not only the first one to secure a "real" contract, but our first contract contained this "union shop clause." For the benefit of any of our members who may not be working under this clause, I hasten to explain that under this clause all employees must be members of the union and all new employees must join within a reasonable time.

When our good example causes other union men, particularly those not affiliated with our organization, to follow our lead in securing better working conditions for themselves and the "union shop provision," we can certainly point with pride to a good job well done.

Let's continue to lead the way in this area! Forward for a bigger and better local and the 30 hour week! If I can always report results like this then this job will be the most pleasant one which I have ever had.

I must have mailed last month's communication too late to make the deadline, for I missed the write-up in the JOURNAL. I hereby apologize to the members of Local No. B-1073 and to the Editor and will attempt to make the deadline in the future.

At the last regular meeting it was reported that our local has been honored again. Holmes L. Anderson, our past president, has been elected president of the Beaver County Central Labor Council, and Wallace Clark, of our local, was selected as a member of the executive board of the council.

We now have a participating membership in the Central Labor Council, the Pennsylvania State Federation of Electrical Workers and the State Federation of Labor, proof

that this is a wide-awake local, active in every phase of union labor activity.

Another matter which was brought to the attention of the membership at the last meeting was the matter of a picnic for the members and their families. It is hoped that all the members will cooperate in putting across the biggest and best picnic which has ever been held by any union organization in the entire state.

It might be in order to remind all members that attendance at meetings is also a part of the obligation assumed by a man when he joins the local. It takes the active support of the majority of the members to make any local effective. If you want to see the local progress, to protect your interests, to better your working conditions and to assure you of security and a living wage, you must do your part by attending meetings and lending your support to the officers who are striving so hard to secure all this for you.

The inclement weather will soon leave us and it is hoped and expected that there will be a much larger attendance at meetings than there has been during the winter months. Will you be there?

JOSEPH A. O'NEILL.

L. U. NO. 1095, TORONTO, ONT.

Editor:

Having February's current issue of the JOURNAL at hand, I was more than pleased to see an article from a railway electrician, Brother R. Friel, Local Union No. 205, Detroit. It does seem strange that throughout Canada and the United States of America that rarely do we read of railway activity through the medium of our JOURNAL.

It may be of interest to our railroad Brothers to know that we enjoy a week of 40 hours, holidays with pay, and also have a very fine pension scheme. However, right now I shouldn't be thinking of pensions as I have 34 years to go, Oh boy!

Some months ago I took a snap of some of the boys in our shop, C. N. R. Toronto coach yard, Local Union No. 1095, and have been severely reprimanded for not having sent it in to the JOURNAL before now. This is by no means a full staff as we have to work shifts, there being 21 men in this coach yard. In the enclosed snap you will see there are 10 represented. The Brother with the pipe is Jack Cretney, our local financial secretary. A great worker and a true friend to all Brothers. We endearingly call him "Old Jack." (You see there are three Jacks in our shop.) Eight of these fellows are on day shift steady and your humble and his mate work three shifts. Back row, left to right: Myself, Brothers W. Yeomans, W. Dunnett, G. Davies, J. Cretney and A. Crutchlow. Left to right, front row: A. Massey, R. Brend, J. J. Messeroll, "My Mate," and A. L. Littleford.

Will write again in near future with the hope of creating interest in railway local news.

DENNIS NEVILLE.

L. U. NO. B-1111 AND NO. B-1126, ELMIRA AND HORNELL, N. Y.

Editor:

For your information and publication the enclosed article appeared in the Elmira Advertiser, the morning of February 2, 1940:

"NEW ELECTRICAL CONTRACT SIGNED

"A new agreement was signed Thursday between the Elmira and Hornell divisions of the New York State Electric and Gas Corporation and the Elmira and Hornell locals of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, an American Federation of Labor affiliate.

"The new contract, which expires June 30, 1941, will affect more than 200 employees of both divisions, Lewis Warbeck, president of the Elmira L. U. No. B-1111, said.

"Negotiations for the agreement had been carried on continuously for a period of seven months and a contract acceptable to both parties was reached Thursday.

"Mr. Warbeck and George Stuart, president of the Hornell L. U. No. B-1126, yesterday issued the following joint statement:

"The agreement is a tribute to the untiring patience and consideration shown by the Brotherhood and the local manager (William H. McElwain) of the company in being able to continue negotiations over a long period of time. At all times were present the feelings of good will and a desire to reach an agreement through negotiation rather than resort to outside sources of settlement."

LEONARD HOSKINS.

Who Has Seen This Man?

To this office has come a pitiful appeal from the daughter of a union man. Her father, partially incapacitated by a stroke, evidently mentally affected, has wandered away. Miss Myra Fish, of 6357 Normal Boulevard, Chicago, wishes to enlist the help of union men in trying to find her father, Earle Fish. He disappeared October 16, 1939.

Inasmuch as Earle Fish has been a strong union man for 30 or 35 years, his daughter expects he might be drawn toward union halls or offices. She writes: "Due to a stroke my father had in 1937, his vocal chords have been affected; at times practically speechless, sometimes able to utter a few words or a mere jumble of sounds. This stroke also numbed his fingertips so he is unable to write so much as his name."

If anyone is able to give assistance to this daughter in finding her helpless father, please communicate with her at the address given.

Taxation of Railroad Retirement Act Pensions and Annuities

Lee M. Eddy, member of the Railroad Retirement Board, has called attention to the opinion of the general counsel of the board to the effect that Section 12 of the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 (50 Stat. 307) effectively prevents the application of any income tax, state or federal, to the receipt of annuities or pensions paid pursuant to the Railroad Retirement Act. Further, the general counsel of the board believes that Section 12 prevents the application of any tax to annuity checks or their proceeds, at least until they are expended or invested. Section 12 reads as follows:

"No annuity or pension payment shall be assignable or be subject to any tax or to garnishment, attachment, or other legal process under any circumstances whatsoever, nor shall the payment thereof be anticipated."

The board does not undertake to enforce this exemption as a part of its administrative duties. It is the personal

responsibility of each individual to assert such exemptions as he believes applicable. However, if after such assertion a court action involving this matter should be instituted and reach the United States Supreme Court the board would be willing to file a brief in support of this position.

The attorney general of Utah and the Iowa State Board of Assessment and Review have already indicated their belief that Section 12 of the Railroad Retirement Act prevents the application of their income tax law to Railroad Retirement Act annuities or pensions.

February 19, 1940.

WAGE-CUTTING CIO

(Continued from page 121)

it wouldn't be long before the entire industry would be ruined.

"I'm informed that in some places the C. I. O. is more than willing to furnish strikebreakers on building work. The whole scheme has been concocted on a national basis to kill off legitimate unions. Personally I don't think the public will fall for it."

The Building Trades Employers Association of New York city has also been approached by the dual union. The employers have been asked for a check-off system of dues and assessments. According to News and Opinion, the bulletin of the Building Trades Employers Association, Lewis is willing to make any concessions in order to get contracts for his association. Lewis appears to be getting nowhere in Philadelphia where both the C. I. O. and A. F. of L. told his organizers to stay out of the city.

In view of the fact that Denny Lewis has apparently struck a friendly relationship with the Thurman Arnold group in the Justice Department, and in view of the fact that he is approaching contractors, it will be interesting to note what reaction the zealous and self-righteous Thurman Arnold takes toward this act of collusion in restraint of trade.

In one of his communications to his organizers Lewis says: "Our purpose in writing this letter is to earnestly seek your cooperation on a three point program:

"1. Advise your industry of its new opportunity to sell more building materials as a result of this C. I. O. program;

"2. Acquaint your entire membership with the prospects for them as producers of construction materials and as consumers of housing; and

"3. Assist organizing of the United Construction Workers Organizing Committee in areas where your membership is concentrated."

How labor people react to this treasonous program of Denny Lewis is revealed by an editorial in Workers Age, an independent labor paper. It says: "It is doubtful if there is anything in the recent history of the labor movement to match this action of the C. I. O. in its utter shamelessness, in its brazen flaunting of the most elementary standards of labor solidarity and decency."

I. B. E. W. RING



The sort of gift an Electrical Worker would be mighty happy to wear on his finger—a great idea for a prize in organization campaigns! With the union emblem, this ring in 10-karat gold is priced at

\$9.00

IN MEMORIAM

Harold ("Hal") A. Shea, L. U. No. 150

Initiated November 26, 1919

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 150, I. B. E. W., record the passing of our Brother, Harold A. Shea, who for many years had been a true and loyal member; and

Whereas it is our desire to recognize our loss in the passing of Brother Shea and express our appreciation of his loyalty to the cause of our Brotherhood; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our deepest sympathy to his loved ones in their hour of bereavement, that we send a copy of this resolution to his family, that we spread a copy on the minutes of our local union, that a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication and that we drape our charter for a period of 30 days as a tribute to his memory.

H. P. JOERG,
JOE SEHRER,
EARL LAHEY,
Committee.

James Dowding, L. U. No. B-57

Initiated November 3, 1938

It is with the deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-57, of the I. B. E. W., record the passing of our esteemed and worthy Brother, James Dowding; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That this local, in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute in solemn tribute to his memory.

L. H. BALDWIN,
J. J. McAFEE,
L. J. NORDGREN,
Committee.

Frank H. Gies, L. U. No. B-18

Initiated September 15, 1927

In recording the passing onward of Brother Frank H. Gies, Local Union No. B-18, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, realizes the loss of a valued member of long standing. He was a Brother whose worth was appreciated by all who knew him; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing our deep sympathy and sincere condolence to his family; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on the minutes of our lodge and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

CHARLES O. ECKLES,
E. P. TAYLOR,
C. C. HAWES,
Committee.

Vick Herrick, L. U. No. 352

Initiated April 24, 1915

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 352, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the death of our worthy Brother, Vick Herrick, on January 14, 1940; and

Whereas it is our desire to pay just tribute to his memory, therefore be it

Resolved, That we express to his family our sincere regret and sympathy in this time of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That we pay respect to his memory and drape our charter for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy to be spread upon the minutes of the meeting and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

L. B. HARRIS,
WILLIAM SWAN,
H. BLANCHARD,
Committee.

Matilda Miller, L. U. No. B-1061

Initiated June 21, 1937

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-1061, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the death of our esteemed and worthy Sister, Matilda Miller; and therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. B-1061, pay tribute to her memory by expressing to her relatives our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a mark of respect to her; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to her family and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

VIOLA LA MOTT,
Chairman of Committee.

Eugene Warren Bruce, L. U. No. 255

Initiated July 30, 1910

Whereas the Almighty God, Supreme Ruler of the Universe, has seen fit, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our Brother and friend, Eugene Warren Bruce; and

Whereas Local Union No. 255, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost, in the passing of our Brother, a long-standing member and a loyal unionist, whom we shall miss from our midst; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in a spirit of brotherly love, pay tribute to his memory by expressing our sorrow at his loss and extend to the members of his family our deepest heartfelt sympathy in their hour of bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of Local Union No. 255, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and that a copy be sent to the official Journal of the Brotherhood for publication and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

STANLEY J. TALASKA,
CHESTER L. MARGENAU,
LOUIS LATREMOUILLE,
Committee.

Neil Van Horn, L. U. No. 664

Initiated July 16, 1937

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 664, I. B. E. W., mourn the passing of Brother Neil Van Horn; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy to be spread on our minutes and a copy to be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That this local, in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute in solemn tribute to his memory.

W. MORGAN,
JOSEPH MONTHON,
EDWARD SHEEDY,
Committee.

James Newman, L. U. No. 25

Initiated November 6, 1935

It is with a feeling of sadness that we, the members of Local Union No. 25, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the passing of our late Brother, James Newman; and

Whereas it is our desire to express our grief to the loved ones and friends left behind and to extend to them our sympathy and understanding; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to the bereaved family, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

WILLIAM N. HALLERAN,
JOHN WEIDNER,
JOSEPH LORENZ,
Committee.

Carl H. Doyle, L. U. No. 124

Initiated June 23, 1938

Whereas the Almighty God, in His wisdom, has taken from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Carl H. Doyle; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect to our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

J. H. CARR,
PAUL C. BERTRAM,
D. M. MCGERNEY,
Committee.

Walter Smith, L. U. No. 101

Initiated July 10, 1907

The entire membership of Local Union No. 101 deeply mourns the passing of our dearly beloved friend and Brother, Walter Smith. To those of us who knew Walter most intimately, the recollection of him will ever be of his sincerity, fairness and loyalty.

To the family of our departed Brother we extend our deepest sympathy and warm assurance that we mourn with them in their great bereavement.

A copy of the above shall be given to the family of our departed Brother, a copy be sent to the I. B. E. W. Journal and one included in the minutes of our local.

C. S. SWEENEY,
JOHN HARMUTH,
D. B. BERKLEY,
Committee.

Otto Dietel, L. U. No. 153

Initiated January 23, 1919

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 153, mourn the passing of Otto Dietel; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere regret and sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon the minutes and a copy be sent to our organization's Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days.

LOUIS SHANNON,
OLIVER DAVIS,
KENNETH CLAWSON,
Committee.

Clarence Fuller, L. U. No. B-18

Initiated September 6, 1938

Local Union No. B-18, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has been called upon to pay its last respects to Brother Clarence Fuller, who passed away on December 31, 1939; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in the spirit of brotherly love, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication and a copy be spread on the minutes of our lodge.

CHARLES O. ECKLES,
E. P. TAYLOR,
C. C. HAWES,
Committee.

Delmar Masters, L. U. No. B-446

Initiated June 9, 1937

Whereas Almighty God, in His wisdom, has seen fit to call from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Delmar Masters, who has been a true and loyal Brother of Local Union No. B-446; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late departed Brother and that they be spread upon the minutes of Local Union No. B-446, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and that we stand in silence one minute as a tribute to his memory.

W. M. SAUL,
E. R. SNEED,
W. S. ADCOCK,
Committee.

E. K. Miller, L. U. No. 317

Reinitiated October 5, 1937

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 317, I. B. E. W., mourn the passing of Brother E. K. Miller; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in memory of our late Brother Miller.

CLOYCE E. SMITH,
C. L. PARKER,
R. C. BALL,

Committee.

William E. Barnett, L. U. No. B-28

Initiated July 12, 1917

Whereas it is with the deepest sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. B-28, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, mourn the sudden death of Brother William E. Barnett; and

Whereas his absence from our midst will be keenly felt by all of us; and

Whereas we wish to extend to his family our deep and heartfelt sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to his bereaved family and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

CAMPBELL C. CARTER,
CHARLES F. HEFNER,

Committee.

Victor C. Bremberg, L. U. No. B-465

Initiated June 4, 1937

It is with sincere regret and sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. B-465, I. B. E. W., record the death on January 27 of our Brother, Victor C. Bremberg; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory and extend to his family our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to his bereaved family, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

S. A. THOMAS,
SAMUEL E. WOOD,
F. D. ELY,

Committee.

Edward Curry, L. U. No. B-212

Initiated September 25, 1918

Harold J. Brockhoff, L. U. No. B-212

Initiated June 4, 1937

It is with a feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-212, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the passing of Brothers Edward Curry and Harold J. Brockhoff; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for one minute as a mark of respect to their memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our local union and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

FRANK G. SCHMIDT,
Press Secretary.

A. H. Sargeant, L. U. No. B-125

Initiated June 25, 1917

It is with deep sorrow that Local Union No. B-125 records the passing onward of an old and valued member, and close associate of many of us, Brother Sargeant.

We would extend to his loved ones our deepest sympathy, and assure them that we share in their loss, for he was one of us.

In memory of Brother Sargeant, our charter shall be draped for 30 days and a copy of this tribute shall be spread upon the minutes of our meeting. Copies shall also be sent to his bereaved family and to our Journal for publication.

H. O. HUFFAKER,
B. OLSON,
H. P. TOLIVER,

Committee.

Adopted by Local Union No. B-125 in meeting assembled, on February 9, 1940.

Robert S. Denny, L. U. No. 382

Initiated in L. U. No. 514, January 17, 1917

Whereas Almighty God has been pleased, in His infinite wisdom, to take from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Robert Denny; and

Whereas Local Union No. 382, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost in the passing of Brother Denny one of its true and loyal members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 382 hereby expresses its deep appreciation of the services to our cause given by our late Brother and our sorrow in the knowledge of his death; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 382 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our late Brother in their time of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. 382 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

JAMES L. PLATT,
L. E. OUTLAW,
C. O. GAMBLE,

Committee.

James E. Rosa, L. U. No. 237

Initiated July 24, 1914

It is with a deep feeling of sadness that we, as fellow members of Local Union No. 237, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the passing of our president and Brother member, James E. Rosa; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 237 express deep and sincere appreciation for the duty as president and many other services he performed in the interest of the organization; and be it further

Resolved, That we express our sympathies to those who remain to mourn his loss; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this meeting and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication and to his bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory and that our charter remain draped for a period of 30 days.

S. ROBBINS,
MONA G. SHEAL,
HARRY S. JORDAN,

Committee.

William N. Rea, L. U. No. 500

Initiated September 6, 1923

Whereas it is with a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret that the members of Local Union No. 500 record the death, February 14, 1940, of our departed friend and Brother, William N. Rea; and

Whereas Local Union No. 500 has lost a true and loyal Brother, whose sunny outlook and life will always be remembered by those who knew him; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 500 extends to his wife and family its heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in honor of his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy be spread upon the minutes of this local and a copy be sent to our Journal for publication.

RAYMOND JECKER,
CHARLES T. LACKEY,
A. J. BELL,

Committee.

Charles R. Pope, L. U. No. B-66

Initiated September 16, 1909

The Almighty has called from our ranks Charles R. Pope, a fellow worker and beloved Brother of Local Union No. B-66, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Brother Pope's record in our Brotherhood was enviable and of long standing. His lines as corresponding secretary in the Journal were read by thousands. Although he lived a long and useful life, his personality and fellowship will be missed by each of us. Therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be given to his son, Lee Roy Pope, and a copy be sent to the Journal for publication, and a copy be spread on the minutes of this local; and be it further

Resolved, That in deep respect for Brother Pope, our charter be draped for 30 days.

D. L. McCausey,
JOHNNY WORD,
TONY RANEY,

Committee.

Harry L. Heideman, L. U. No. 417

Initiated June 9, 1927

We, the members of Local Union No. 417, with deep regret, do record the death of Brother Harry L. Heideman; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing our sincere sympathy to his relatives and friends; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

A. J. KOEHNE,
Financial Secretary.

G. A. Daft, L. U. No. 570

Initiated April 1, 1936

Whereas we, the members of Local Union No. 570, having lost a true and loyal member, feel called upon to express our sorrow and regret at the passing of Brother G. A. Daft, initiated in Local Union No. 570, April 1, 1936, and died January 20, 1940; therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to his family, that a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, also that a copy be spread on the minutes of our meeting.

WILLIAM A. WEST,
Financial Secretary.

DEATH CLAIMS PAID FROM FEBRUARY 1 TO FEBRUARY 29, 1940

L. U.	Name	Amount
1	Thomas F. Poag	\$1,000.00
702	William J. Jenkins	1,000.00
3	William Kuhn	1,000.00
28	William E. Barnett	1,000.00
3	I. C. Witlin	1,000.00
3	Thomas Campbell	1,000.00
292	Leslie R. Sanderson	475.00
9	Joseph Heidenblut	1,000.00
I. O.	Edward Grube	1,000.00
417	Harry L. Heideman	1,000.00
108	Theodore Kraut	825.00
134	T. J. McNeely	1,000.00
I. O.	Joseph E. Guschl	475.00
134	John A. Kubat	650.00
159	Lawrence F. Spraeitz	1,000.00
I. O.	Dan Heasley	1,000.00
271	Charles A. Wenninger	1,000.00
103	Frank J. Gaffney	1,000.00
1057	Harvey Tooker	1,000.00
77	Rex Herbert Reynolds	650.00
134	E. Sullivan	1,000.00
3	R. F. Colahan	1,000.00
702	Arthur Cheak	1,000.00
491	Harry Leo Rouse	825.00
255	E. W. Bruce	1,000.00
I. O.	R. C. DeVaughn	1,000.00
743	Clarence F. Leibold	1,000.00
528	Frank B. Woida	1,000.00
I. O.	Joseph P. Risch	1,000.00
I. O.	O. Dietl	1,000.00
I. O.	L. Cook	1,000.00
744	H. W. Tomlinson	475.00
I. O.	E. S. Parker	1,000.00
26	A. A. Eck	1,000.00
3	I. L. Metz	1,000.00
343	J. L. Connors	1,000.00
9	S. Richey	475.00
5	C. K. Daley	1,000.00
125	A. H. Sargent	1,000.00
141	H. V. Yahn	475.00
212	Harold J. Brockhoff	475.00
196	Raymond Kingsley	475.00
103	Robert T. Donovan	1,000.00
82	Frank Siders	1,000.00
9	T. G. Hoffman	1,000.00
I. O.	S. Berthelot	1,000.00
605	G. L. Harris	300.00
466	J. R. Myers	50.00
3	C. A. Reinecker	475.00
237	James E. Rosa	1,000.00
3	J. F. Vetter	1,000.00
103	H. D. Cahill	1,000.00
292	John Garrity	150.00
749	Fred Hieckel	150.00
138	John G. Brown	1,000.00
65	Ed Wilkinson	150.00
18	Joseph F. Heavey	150.00
Total		\$46,700.00

Co-operating Manufacturers

Gratifying response to idea of unity and cooperation in the electrical industry is revealed. New manufacturers are being added to the list.

The following is new:

MONARCH FUSE CO., INC., Jamestown, N. Y.

THE COMPLETE LIST IS AS FOLLOWS:

Complete List

CONDUIT AND FITTINGS

ARROW CONDUIT & FITTINGS CORP.,
419 Lafayette St., New York City.
TAPLET MFG. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
ENAMELED METALS CO., Etna, Pa.
NATIONAL ENAMELING & MFG. CO.,
Etna, Pa.
SIMPLET ELECTRIC CO., 123 N. Sangamon St., Chicago, Ill.

STEEL CITY ELECTRIC CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.
STEELDUCT CO., Youngstown, Ohio.
BRIDGEPORT SWITCH CO., Bridgeport, Conn.
NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.
THOMAS & BETTS CO., 36 Butler St., Elizabeth, N. J.

WIESMANN FITTING CO., Ambridge, Pa.
GARLAND MFG. CO., 3003 Grant Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.
HOPE ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS CO., 353 Boyden Ave., Maplewood, N. J.
WIREMOLD COMPANY, Hartford, Conn.
CONDUIT FITTINGS CORP., 6400 W. 66th St., Chicago, Ill.

SWITCHBOARDS, PANEL BOARDS AND ENCLOSED SWITCHES

AUTOMATIC SWITCH CO., 154 Grand St., New York City.
COLE ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 4300 Crescent St., Long Island City, N. Y.
EMPIRE SWITCHBOARD CO., 810 4th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
I. T. FRIEDMAN CO., 53 Mercer St., New York City.
FEDERAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 50 Paris St., Newark, N. J.
LEXINGTON ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 17 E. 40th St., New York City.
METROPOLITAN ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 22-48 Steinway St., Astoria, L. I., N. Y.
ROYAL SWITCHBOARD CO., 460 Driggs Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
WILLIAM WURDACK ELECTRIC MFG. Co., St. Louis, Mo.
J. P. MANYPENNY, Philadelphia, Pa.
STANDARD SWITCHBOARD CO., 134 Noll St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
COMMERCIAL CONTROL & DEVICE CORP., 45 Roebling St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WADSWORTH ELECTRIC MFG. CO., INC., Covington, Ky.
PENN ELECTRICAL COMPANY, Irwin, Pa.
SWITCHBOARD APP. CO., 2305 W. Erie St., Chicago, Ill.
BRENK ELECTRIC CO., 549 Fulton St., Chicago, Ill.
CHICAGO SWITCHBOARD MFG. CO., 426 S. Clinton St., Chicago, Ill.
PEERLESS ELECTRIC MFG. CO., INC., Philadelphia, Pa.
KOLTON ELECTRIC MANUFACTURING CO., Newark, N. J.
CREGIER ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 609 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill.
ELECTRIC STEEL BOX & MFG. CO., 500 S. Throop St., Chicago, Ill.
REUBEN A. ERICKSON, 3645 Elston Ave., Chicago, Ill.
HUB ELECTRIC CORP., 2219-29 West Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.
MAJOR EQUIPMENT COA., 4603 Fullerton Ave., Chicago, Ill.
GUS BERTHOLD ELECTRIC CO., 17 N. Des Plaines St., Chicago, Ill.

MARQUETTE ELECTRIC CO., 311 N. Des Plaines St., Chicago, Ill.
C. J. PETERSON & CO., 725 W. Fulton St., Chicago, Ill.
FRANK ADAM ELECTRIC CO., St. Louis, Mo.
THE PRINGLE ELECTRICAL MFG. CO., 1906-12 N. 6th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
BULLDOG ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 7610 Joseph Campau Ave., Detroit, Mich.
CLEVELAND SWITCHBOARD COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.
LEONARD ELECTRIC COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.
POWERLITE COMPANY, 4145-51 East 79th St., Cleveland, Ohio.
LaGANKE ELECTRIC COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.
AMERICAN ELECTRIC SWITCH CORP., Minerva, Ohio.
PENN PANEL AND BOX CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
GILLESPIE EQUIPMENT CORP., 27-01 Bridge Plaza North, Long Island City, N. Y.

ELECTRIC SIGNAL APPARATUS, TELEPHONES AND TELEPHONE SUPPLIES

AUTH ELECTRICAL SPECIALTY CO., INC., 422 East 53rd St., New York City.
ACME FIRE ALARM CO., 36 West 15th St., New York City.

L. J. LOEFFLER INC., 351-3 West 41st St., New York City.

AUTOMATIC ELECTRIC CO., 1001 W. Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.
STANLEY & PATTERSON, INC., 150 Varick St., New York City.

OUTLET BOXES

KNIGHT ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS CO., 1357-61 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
TAPLET MFG. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.
ELECTRICAL REQUIREMENTS CO., 2210 N. 28th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

JEFFERSON ELECTRIC CO., Bellwood, Ill.
ARROW CONDUIT & FITTINGS CORP., 419 Lafayette St., New York City.
STANDARD ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., 223 N. 13th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
STEEL CITY ELECTRIC CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg, W. Va.
HOPE ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS CO., 353 Boyden Ave., Maplewood, N. J.
BELMONT METAL PRODUCTS CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
PENN PANEL AND BOX CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

CIRCLE WIRE & CABLE CORP., 5500 Maspeth Ave., Maspeth, L. I., N. Y.
 CRESCENT INSULATED WIRE & CABLE CO., Trenton, N. J.
 COLUMBIA CABLE & ELECTRIC COMPANY, 45-45 30th Place, Long Island City, N. Y.
 BISHOP WIRE AND CABLE CORPORATION, 420 East 25th St., New York City.
 WALKER BROTHERS, Conshohocken, Pa.
 ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Pawtucket, R. I.
 ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Hastings-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.
 EASTERN TUBE & TOOL COMPANY, INC., 594 Johnson Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ARMATURE AND MOTOR WINDING, AND CONTROLLER DEVICES

WILLIAM KRUG ELECTRIC ENGINEERING CO., 55 Vandam St., New York City.
 NAUMER ELECTRIC CO., 60 Cliff St., New York City.

WIRE, CABLE AND CONDUIT

TRIANGLE CONDUIT & CABLE CO., Wheeling, W. Va.
 ACORN INSULATED WIRE CO., 225 King St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 PROVIDENCE INSULATED WIRE CO., INC., 58 Waldo St., Providence, R. I.
 AMERICAN METAL MOULDING CO., 146 Colt St., Irvington, N. J.
 HABIRSHAW CABLE & WIRE CO., Yonkers, N. Y.
 COLLYER INSULATED WIRE CO., Pawtucket and Central Falls, R. I.
 EASTERN INSULATED WIRE & CABLE CO., Conshohocken, Pa.
 GENERAL CABLE CORP., Pawtucket, R. I.

MISSOURI ART METAL COMPANY, 1408 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.
 TRIANGLE CONDUIT & CABLE CO., INC., 9227 Horace Harding Blvd., Flushing, L. I., N. Y.
 NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.
 PARANITE WIRE & CABLE CORPORATION, Jonesboro, Ind.
 ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Marion, Ind.
 HAZARD INSULATED WIRE WORKS DIVISION of the OKONITE COMPANY, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
 GENERAL CABLE CORPORATION, Bayonne, N. J.

PREMIER ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING CO., 386 Broadway, New York City.

ELECTRIC ENTERPRISE CO., 88 White St., New York City.
 HERMANSEN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING CO., 653 11th Ave., New York City.

WIRING DEVICES

UNITED STATES ELECTRIC MFG. CORP., New York City.

LIGHTING FIXTURES AND LIGHTING EQUIPMENT

KLEMM REFLECTOR CO., 132 N. 5th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 VOIGHT COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa.
 ALLIED CRAFTS CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
 MURLIN MFG. CO., INC., 54th St. and Paschall Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
 ARTCRAFT MFG. CO., INC., Philadelphia, Pa.
 STEINMETZ MFG. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
 CHAS. W. FLOOD, JR., CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
 GROSS CHANDELIER CO., 2036 Delmar St., St. Louis, Mo.
 LOUIS BALDINGER & SONS, INC., 59 Harrison Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 HUB ELECTRIC CORP., 2219-29 West Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 RADIANT LAMP CORP., 260-78 Sherman Ave., Newark, N. J.
 BAYLEY & SONS, INC., 105 Vandever St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 EDW. F. CALDWELL & CO., INC., 38 West 15th St., New York City.
 CASSIDY CO., INC., 36th St. and 43rd Ave., Long Island City, N. Y.
 COLUMBIA - LIGHTCRAFT CORP., 102 Wooster St., New York City.
 M. EISENBERG & SON, INC., 224 Centre St., New York City.
 FERRO ART CO., INC., 406 West 31st St., New York City.
 FRINK-STERLING BRONZE CORP., 23-10 Bridge Plaza S., Long Island City, N. Y.
 A. WARD HENDRICKSON & CO., INC., 337 Adams St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 MOE BROTHERS MFG. CO., Fort Atkinson, Wis.
 GEZELSCHAP & SONS, Milwaukee, Wis.
 RAMBUSCH DEC. CO., 332 East 48th St., New York City.
 FERD RATH, INC., 335 East 46th St., New York City.
 SHAPIRO & ARONSON, INC., 20 Warren St., New York City.
 MITCHELL-VANCE CO., 20 Warren St., New York City.
 THE SIMES CO., INC., 22 West 15th St., New York City.
 G. E. WALTER & SONS, 511 East 72nd St., New York City.
 WARMAN & COOK, INC., 205 East 12th St., New York City.
 CHAS. J. WEINSTEIN & CO., INC., 2 West 47th St., New York City.
 LINCOLN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 2630 Erskine St., Detroit, Mich.
 MOE-BRIDGES CORP., and the ELECTRIC SPRAYIT CO., 220 N. Broadway, Milwaukee, Wis.
 BUTLER-KOHAUS, INC., 2328 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.
 METAL CRAFT STUDIO, 623 Bloomfield Ave., Bloomfield, N. J.

LIGHTING STUDIOS, INC., 6 Atlantic St., Newark, N. J.
 JAEHNIG LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., INC., 221-223 13th Ave., Newark, N. J.
 ORANGE LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., 69 Hoyt St., Newark, N. J.
 MISSOURI ART METAL COMPANY, 1408 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.
 DAY-BRITE REFLECTOR CO., 5401 Bulwer, St. Louis, Mo.
 BEAUX ARTS LIGHTING CO., INC., 107 E. 12th St., New York City.
 BIRCHALL BROS., INC., 330 W. 34th St., New York City.
 BLACK & BOYD MFG. CO., INC., 430 E. 53rd St., New York City.
 CENTURY LIGHTING INC., 419 W. 55th St., New York City.
 FULL-O-LITE CO., INC., 95 Madison Ave., New York City.
 KLIENGL BROTHERS, INC., 321 W. 50th St., New York City.
 KUPFERBERG LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., INC., 131 Bowery, New York City.
 THE MANLEY CO., 60 W. 15th St., New York City.
 NELSON TOMBACHER CO., INC., 224 Centre St., New York City.
 R. & P. MFG. CO., INC., 204 W. Houston St., New York City.
 SUNLIGHT REFLECTOR CO., INC., 226 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 VIKING LIGHTS, INC., 632 W. 51st St., New York City.
 TRIANGLE LIGHTING CO., 248 Chancellor Ave., Newark, N. J.
 EFCOLITE CORP., 27 Breunig Ave., Trenton, N. J.
 MARLAN ELECTRO PRODUCTS CO., 768 Ceres St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 F. W. WAKEFIELD BRASS CO., Vermillion, Ohio.
 BELSON MFG. CO., 800 South Ada St., Chicago, Ill.
 B. B. BELL, 2307 W. 7th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 BERANEK-ERWIN CO., 2705 W. Pico, Los Angeles, Calif.
 ELLIOTT FIXTURE CO., 6729 Santa Monica Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.
 ARTHUR CLOUGH CO., 509 N. Robertson Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.
 THE LUMINAIRE CO., 2206 W. 7th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 SCHWEITZER BROTHERS, INC., 2837 W. Pico, Los Angeles, Calif.
 SOLAR LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., 444 N. Western Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
 STRICKLEY-STEIN-GERARD, 2404 W. 7th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 HOLLYWOOD FIXTURE CO., 622 N. Western Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
 WAGNER-WOODRUFF CO., 830 S. Olive St., Los Angeles, Calif.

MARINE METAL SPINNING CO., 1950 W. Adams Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.
 CARR LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., 132 Schieffelin St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 STEPHEN BOWERS METAL SPINNING, 814 W. 11th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 COKER SCORE CAST, 3872 S. Western Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
 COMMERCIAL REFLECTOR COMPANY, 3109 Maple Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
 C. W. COLE CO., INC., 320 E. 12th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 LIGHT CONTROL COMPANY, 1099 W. 35th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 STANDARD ILLUMINATING COMPANY, 2614 S. Main St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 EAGLE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 2932 E. Gage Ave., Huntington Park, Calif.
 THE FELDMAN COMPANY, 612 S. Wall St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 FORD HARVEY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 1206 Long Beach Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.
 CHAPPEL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 123 W. 18th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 GRAND RAPIDS STORE EQUIPMENT CO., 1340 Monroe Ave. N. W., Grand Rapids, Mich.
 SMOOT-HOLMAN CO., 320 N. Inglewood Ave., Inglewood, Calif.
 BRIGHT LIGHT REFLECTOR CO., INC., Metropolitan & Morgan Aves., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 FRANKFORD LIGHTING FIXTURE MFRS., Philadelphia, Pa.
 WIREMOLD COMPANY, Hartford, Conn.
 WITTELITE COMPANY, Closter, N. J.
 BUTT SHORE LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., INC., 224 Centre St., New York City.
 CENTRE LIGHTING FIXTURE MANUFACTURING CO., 97 E. Houston St., New York City.
 ELECTRICAL METAL PRODUCTS, INC., 49 Clymer St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 GLOBE LIGHTING FIXTURE MANUFACTURING CO., 397 7th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 HALCOLITE COMPANY, INC., 68 34th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 HERMAN PERLA, INC., 176 Worth St., New York City.
 LEVOLITE CO., INC., 176 Grand St., New York City.
 MAJESTIC METAL S. & S. CO., INC., 67 Navy St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 PURITAN LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., 23 Boerum St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 R & R LIGHTING PRODUCTS, INC., 217 Centre St., New York City.
 MAX SCHAFFER CO., INC., Stagg and Morgan Aves., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 STERLART FIXTURE CO., INC., 476 Broome St., New York City.
 BENSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Kansas City, Mo.

LUMINOUS TUBE TRANSFORMERS

JEFFERSON ELECTRIC CO., Bellwood, Ill.

RED ARROW ELECTRIC CORPORATION, 100 Coit St., Irvington, N. J.

FRANCE MFG. COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.

NATIONAL TRANSFORMER CORP., 224-232 21st Ave., Paterson, N. J.

PORTABLE LAMPS AND LAMP SHADES

ABBEY ORTNER LAMP CO., 30 West 26th St., New York City.

ROBERT ABBEY, INC., 9 West 29th St., New York City.

ABELS-WASSERBERG & CO., INC., 15 East 26th St., New York City.

ACTIVE LAMP MOUNTING CO., INC., 124 West 24th St., New York City.

AETNA LAMP & SHADE CO., INC., 49 East 21st St., New York City.

ARROW LAMP MFG. CO., INC., 34 West 20th St., New York City.

ART METAL GUILD CO., INC., 75 Roebeling St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ARTISTIC LAMP MFG. CO., INC., 395 4th Ave., New York City.

AUDREY ART SHADE STUDIO, INC., 3 West 19th St., New York City.

FREDERICK BAUMAN, 106 East 19th St., New York City.

BEAUX ART LAMPS & NOVELTY CO., 294 E. 137th St., Bronx, N. Y.

J. BENNETT, INC., 360 Furman St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BILLIG MFG. CO., INC., 135 West 26th St., New York City.

C. N. BURMAN CO., 10 West 20th St., New York City.

CARACK CO., INC., 87 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CHELSEA SILK LAMP SHADE CO., 33 West 17th St., New York City.

CITY LAMP SHADE CO., INC., 132 West 21st St., New York City.

COLONIAL SILK LAMP SHADE CORP., 37 East 21st St., New York City.

DACOR CORP., 40 West 27th St., New York City.

DANART LAMP SHADES, INC., 6 West 18th St., New York City.

DAVART, INC., 16 West 32nd St., New York City.

DELITE MFG. CO., INC., 24 West 25th St., New York City.

DORIS LAMPSHADE, INC., 118 West 22nd St., New York City.

EASTERN ART STUDIOS, 11 West 32nd St., New York City.

ELCO LAMP & SHADE STUDIO, 39 East 19th St., New York City.

FRANKART, INC., 209 Lincoln Ave., Bronx, N. Y.

H. GOLDBERG, INC., 23 East 26th St., New York City.

GOODLITE CO., 36 Greene St., New York City.

GRAHAM SHADES, INC., 36 W. 20th St., New York City.

GREENLY LAMP & SHADE CO., 12 West 27th St., New York City.

PAUL HANSON CO., INC., 15 East 26th St., New York City.

J. B. HIRSH CO., INC., 18 West 20th St., New York City.

MAX HORN & BROS., INC., 236 5th Ave., New York City.

HY-ART LAMP & SHADE MFG. CO., 16 W. 19th St., New York City.

INDULITE, INC., 67 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

INDUSTRIAL STUDIOS, INC., 67 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

KEG O PRODUCTS CORP., 40 West 20th St., New York City.

WARREN L. KESSLER, 119 West 24th St., New York City.

LAGIN-VICTOR CORP., 49 West 24th St., New York City.

LeBARON LAMP SHADE MFG. CO., 14 West 18th St., New York City.

LEONARDO LAMP MFG. CO., INC., 591 Broadway, New York City.

LULIS CORPORATION, 29 East 22nd St., New York City.

LUMINART LAMP SHADE PROD., INC., 146 West 25th St., New York City.

METROPOLITAN ONYX & MARBLE CO., 449 West 54th St., New York City.

MILLER LAMP SHADE CO., 56 West 24th St., New York City.

MODERN ONYX MFG. CO., INC., 262 Rockaway Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

NATALIE SHADES, INC., 10 West 20th St., New York City.

NEIL MFG. CO., INC., 247 Centre St., New York City.

WILLIAM R. NOE & SONS, INC., 231 Willoughby St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

NOVA MFG. CO., 89 Bogart St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

NUART METAL CREATIONS, INC., 40 West 25th St., New York City.

S. ORTNER CO., 36 West 24th St., New York City.

ONYX NOVELTY CO., INC., 950 Hart St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

EDWARD PAUL & CO., INC., 1133 Broadway, New York City.

PERIOD LAMP SHADE CORP., 15 E. 31st St., New York City.

PERKINS MARINE LAMP CO., 1943 Pitkin Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PITMAN DREITZER & CO., INC., 3511 14th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PLAZA STUDIOS, INC., 305 East 47th St., New York City.

QUALITY LAMP SHADE CO., 12 East 22nd St., New York City.

QUOIZEL, INC., 15 East 26th St., New York City.

REGAL LAMP SHADE CO., 15 West 27th St., New York City.

RELIANCE LAMP & SHADE CO., 10 West 23rd St., New York City.

S & J ROLES, 23 E. 21st St., New York City.

RUBAL LIGHTING NOVELTY CORP., 36 West 20th St., New York City.

L. ROSENFELD & CO., INC., 15 East 26th St., New York City.

GEORGE ROSS CO., INC., 6 West 18th St., New York City.

SAFRAN & GLUCKSMAN, INC., 8 West 30th St., New York City.

SALEM BROTHERS, 104 E. Elizabeth Ave., Linden, N. J.

L. J. SCHWARTZ CO., INC., 48 East 21st St., New York City.

SHELburne ELECTRIC CO., 40 West 27th St., New York City.

SPECIAL NUMBER LAMP & SHADE CO., 290 5th Ave., New York City.

S. & R. LAMP CORP., 632 Broadway, New York City.

STAHL & CO., JOSEPH, 22 West 38th St., New York City.

STERLING ONYX LAMPS, INC., 19 West 24th St., New York City.

STERN ELEC. NOVELTIES MFG. CO., INC., 24 East 18th St., New York City.

STUART LAMP MFG. CORP., 109-13 S. 5th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SUNBEAM LAMP SHADE CORP., 3 East 28th St., New York City.

TEBOR, INC., 36 West 25th St., New York City.

TROJAN NOVELTY CO., 24 West 25th St., New York City.

UNIQUE SILK LAMP SHADE CO., INC., 18 East 18th St., New York City.

VICTOR MFG. CO., 621 6th Ave., New York City.

WATKINS LAMP MFG. CO., 6 West 18th St., New York City.

WAVERLY LAMP MFG. CORP., 718 Broadway, New York City.

WHITE LAMPS, INC., 43 West 24th St., New York City.

WRIGHT ACCESSORIES, INC., 40 West 25th St., New York City.

ELEVATOR CONTROL BOARDS AND CONTROLLING DEVICES

HOFFMAN-SOONS CO., 387 1st Ave., New York City.

C. J. ANDERSON CO., 212 W. Hubbard St., Chicago, Ill.

HERMANSEN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING CO., 653 11th Ave., New York City.

ELECTRICAL SPECIALTIES

RUSSELL & STOLL COMPANY, 125 Barclay St., New York City.

O. Z. ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURING CO., INC., 262-6 Bond St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BULLDOG ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 7610 Joseph Campau Ave., Detroit, Mich.

UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg, W. Va.

ELECTRICAL METAL MOLDING

NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS WIREMOLD COMPANY, Hartford, Conn. CORP., Ambridge, Pa.

RADIO MANUFACTURING

AIR KING PRODUCTS, Hooper St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 ANSLEY RADIO CORP., 4377 Bronx Blvd., Bronx, N. Y.
 DAVID BOGEN CO., INC., 663 Broadway, New York City.
 DE WALD RADIO CORP., 436-40 Lafayette St., New York City.
 UNITED SCIENTIFIC LABORATORIES, 508 6th Ave., New York City.
 FADA RADIO AND ELECTRIC, 3020 Thompson Ave., Long Island City, N. Y.
 REMLER COMPANY, LTD., San Francisco, Calif.
 AUTOMATIC WINDING CO., INC., 900 Passaic Ave., East Newark, N. J.
 GAROD RADIO, 115 4th Ave., New York City.
 RADIO CONDENSER COMPANY, Camden, N. J.
 ESPEY RADIO, 67 Irving Place, New York City.

INSULINE CORP. OF AMERICA, 30-30 Northern Blvd., Long Island City, N. Y.
 LUXOR RADIO CORP., 521 W. 23rd St., New York City.
 REGEL RADIO, 14 E. 17th St., New York City.
 TRANSFORMER CORP. OF AMERICA, 69 Wooster St., New York City.
 TODD PRODUCTS CO., 179 Wooster St., New York City.
 PILOT RADIO CORP., 37-06 36th St., Long Island City, N. Y.
 DETROLA RADIO AND TELEVISION CORPORATION, 1501 Beard St., Detroit, Mich.
 CONDENSER CORPORATION OF AMERICA, South Plainfield, N. J.
 GENERAL INSTRUMENT CORPORATION, 829 Newark Ave., Elizabeth, N. J.
 CROSLEY RADIO CORPORATION, 3401 Colerain Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.

WELLS-GARDNER & CO., 2701 N. Kildare Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 TELERADIO ENGINEERING CORP., 484 Broome St., New York City.
 COSMIC RADIO CORP., 699 East 135th St., Bronx, N. Y.
 BELMONT RADIO CORPORATION, 1257 Fullerton Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 COMMERCIAL RADIO-SOUND CORP., 570 Lexington Ave., New York City.
 SONORA RADIO AND TELEVISION CORP., 2626 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
 ELECTROMATIC EXPORTS CORP., 30 East 10th St., New York City.
 CLOSTER ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., Closter, N. J.
 BLUDWORTH, INC., 79 Fifth Ave., New York City.

SOCKETS, STREAMERS, SWITCH PLATES

UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg, W. Va.
 C. D. WOODS ELECTRIC COMPANY, 826 Broadway, New York City.

ELECTRIC BATTERIES

UNIVERSAL BATTERY COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.
 FEDERAL STORAGE BATTERY CO., Chicago, Ill.
 MONARK BATTERY CO., INC., 4556 West Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.

FLASHLIGHT, FLASHLIGHT BATTERIES

UNITED STATES ELECTRIC MFG. CORP., New York City.

DRY CELL BATTERIES AND FUSES

ACME BATTERY, INC., 59 Pearl St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 GELARDIN, INC., 49 Nassau St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 UNITED STATES ELECTRIC MFG. CORP., New York City.
 METROPOLITAN ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 22-48 Steinway St., Astoria, L. I., N. Y.
 MONARCH FUSE CO., INC., Jamestown, N. Y.

ELECTRODE MANUFACTURING

GENERAL SCIENTIFIC CORP., 4829 S. Kedzie Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 LUMINOUS TUBE ELECTRODE CO., 1120 N. Ashland Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 ENGINEERING GLASS LABORATORIES, INC., 32 Green St., Newark, N. J.
 ELECTRONIC DEVICES, INC., 3314 S. Western Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 CHICAGO ELECTRODE LABORATORIES, 10 State Street, St. Charles, Ill.
 VOLTARC TUBES, INC., 21 Beach St., Newark, N. J.
 UNITED NEON SUPPLY CORP., 94 Academy St., Newark, N. J.

FLOOR BOXES

STEEL CITY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 RUSSELL & STOLL COMPANY, 125 Barclay St., New York City.
 THOMAS & BETTS CO., 36 Butler St., Elizabeth, N. J.
 NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.

HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES

VIDRIO PRODUCTS CORP., 3920 Calumet Ave., Chicago, Ill.

MISCELLANEOUS

C. H. LEIBFRIED MFG. CORPORATION, 97 Guernsey St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 PRESTO RECORDING CORP., 242 West 55th St., New York City.
 DAY-BRITE REFLECTOR CO., 5401 Bulwer, St. Louis, Mo.
 PATTERSON MFG. CO., Dennison, Ohio.
 NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.
 HANSON-VAN WINKLE-MUNNING CO., Matawan, N. J.
 CARL BAJOHRE LIGHTING CONDUCTOR CO., St. Louis, Mo.
 MOHAWK ELECTRIC MFG. COMPANY, 60-62 Howard St., Irvington, N. J.
 ELECTRIC SPECIALTY CO., Stamford, Conn.
 NEON DEVICE LABORATORIES, New York City.
 SAMSON UNITED CORP., Rochester, N. Y.
 TUBE LIGHT ENGINEERING COMPANY, New York City.
 LION MFG. CORP., Chicago, Ill.
 SUPERIOR NEON PRODUCTS, INC., 127 W. 17th St., New York City.
 TRANSLITE CO., Jersey City, N. J.
 BULLDOG ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 7610 Joseph Campau Ave., Detroit, Mich.
 KOLUX CORPORATION, Kokomo, Ind.
 UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg, W. Va.
 MARLAN ELECTRO PRODUCTS CO., 768 Ceres St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 PENN-UNION ELECTRIC CORP., 315 State St., Erie, Pa.
 WADSWORTH ELECTRIC MFG. CO., INC., Covington, Ky.
 BELSON MFG. CO., 800 South Ada St., Chicago, Ill.

EPOCHAL DECISION

(Continued from page 123)

claims that they owe anyone a legal duty to do so.

"In the present case the product of the machine is but a duplication of the work of 'live' musicians. There is no contention by the plaintiff that original music produced by 'live' musicians of equal skill may not be obtained and would not be as acceptable to the public. The object of the plaintiff in using mechanically reproduced music is to reduce the cost of its production.

"It seems no more unlawful for defendants' [unions'] members to wish to work than it is for the plaintiff's stockholders to wish to make a profit. We think that the law should not take sides one way or the other in such a conflict, so long as lawful and orderly means are employed by those concerned in it."

The conduct of the stagehands' and musicians' unions in forbidding union stagehands to work for the opera company because it uses mechanical music is not unlawful on the ground that the stagehands' union is aiding the musicians' union "by sympathetic action." The stagehands' union has a "direct interest" in the subject of mechanical music. It is engaged in the same industry as the musicians' union. It has an "economic interest" in the continued employment of those in allied trades. It has a "vital interest" in the maintenance of employment of choral singers who, together with stagehands, are members of the stagehands' union.

[Text] "The economic welfare of both unions is closely related to the theatrical profession. The limit placed on union activity is said to be that it 'cannot * * * extend beyond a point where its * * * direct interests cease' (Bossert v. Dhuy, 221 N. Y. 342, at p. 365). 'Direct interests' include those neutrals who are within the same industry. It has been held as to those outside a shop that they may have the right of self-interest in procuring unionization of the shop; and that there is too intimate a relation between unionization and economic betterment for the law to deny (Exchange Bakery & Restaurant, Inc. v. Rifkin, 245 N. Y. 260).

"Under the rule enunciated in the decisions of the highest court of this state, a strike may be used in a proper case to bring pressure on those having a unity of interest to conform to the ideals of union labor.

"Logically, therefore, there can be no reason why those in the same industry may not voluntarily strike to aid one another in support of legitimate labor objectives. Nor does the unity of interest on the part of the stagehands depend solely on the fact that they are engaged in the same industry. They have a direct and vital interest in the maintenance of employment of their own members—the choral singers—as well as an economic interest in the continued employment of those in allied trades."

The instant case is distinguishable from Hopkins v. Oxley Stave Co., 83 Fed. 912. In the Hopkins case "the defendants were engaged in an attempt to stop the use of machinery in hooping barrels. But the defendants in that action were not merely calling on fellow workmen to stop work; they were attempting to enforce a boycott against the consumption of plaintiff's prod-

ucts. This action was clearly illegal under the federal authorities which controlled the decision."

The instant case is distinguishable from Barr v. Essex Trades Council, 53 N. J. Equity 101, 30 Atl. 881. In the Barr case "a typographical union objected to the use of certain 'plate material,' sometimes referred to as 'boiler plate,' in the makeup of a newspaper. The typographers organized a movement, in the nature of a campaign to boycott the paper, in which they were joined by many other labor organizations. This concerted action was held illegal."

The instant case is distinguishable from Haverhill Strand Theatre, Inc. v. Gillen, 229 Mass. 413. In the Haverhill case "the owner of a motion picture theater used an organ played by hand during the presentation of its pictures. The defendant union sought to compel the use of an orchestra of five pieces of instrumental music."

"The Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts held that defendants were guilty of an unlawful interference with plaintiff's right to the free flow of labor." In the instant case the unions merely seek the use of live as against mechanical music. If, however, the cases are not distinguishable on the facts, then it may be said that the courts of New York "have never approved of law enunciated in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts supporting the right of an employer to a free flow of labor as a property right."

The instant case is in no way similar to a case such as Thompson v. Boekhout, 273 N. Y. 390, "where a shopkeeper is the sole person required to run his business and therefore is not subject to picketing to compel him to hire labor for which he has no need."

In the instant case, the lower court erred in awarding the opera company injunctive relief against the unions (3 LRR Man. 787). Since the injunction was unwarranted "under common law principles," this appellate court need not determine whether the action for injunctive relief involves a "labor dispute" within the meaning of the New York Anti-Injunction Act (Civ. Prac. Act, Sec. 876-a).

CONSUMERS MEN APPEAR

(Continued from page 125)

strike can be pulled if you have the men, if you have a large enough group, but those men didn't have it. Seventeen of them today, instead of winning a strike, are indicted. Some of them are already in jail. That hasn't helped the C. I. O. in the towns.

"If you let us have the election between those two organizations, we don't worry about that. The American Federation of Labor has been in this field about 50 years now. We have at least four times as many members in the industry, and that should mean something. There is a majority right there."

Q. "Some years ago, the municipal light plant in my home town in Indiana was flooded out. We didn't have any current for a week, and so I began to realize how devastating that situation can be, and particularly as it affects all manner

of business operations, hospitals and other places where the electricity is almost indispensable.

"Possibly you won't want to answer this, but what do your people, the men themselves, think about the availability or desirability of a strike in connection with utility operation."

MEN WANT STABILITY

A. "Frankly, I think if there had been a vote taken—there is supposed to have been a vote taken on this last strike, but I didn't vote on it—I don't know, but I am sure from contacting these men that the majority of the members never voted for a strike. There wasn't even a majority voted for the C. I. O. in the first place. They don't want a strike, those boys. Just to illustrate it, one of the C. I. O. organizers came into town. He was organizing along that vein. He told the story about going into some plant and organizing four or five of the men, and he got the story that these men were going to be let go from this plant. So he went to the management the next day.

"The gentleman was supposed to be rather hard on organized labor, the gentleman who was running that plant. This labor organizer went in and asked him if he was going to fire these men. He told him that he was there on the property to organize it. He said that if he canned these five men and didn't go along with him, he was going to bring his coal miners over and take the factory, brick by brick, and take it up to the owner's yard and leave it at his house.

"At that meeting, there wasn't one man there who was interested in that story. In fact, he lost the attention of the whole crowd, which wasn't very large, 10 or so. Those men, with the exception of three, never came back. They weren't interested in moving their plant, where they had a substation operating, nowhere. They were willing to go there and work in it and they wanted to work in it." * * *

Thereupon Mr. Allen, Mr. Byle, and Mr. Rice, under oath, endorsed the testimony of Mr. Gill and made individual additions. Mr. Allen said:

"I feel practically the same as Mr. Gill did about that, although I do understand—I haven't proof, but I think the committee can find that proof—that there have been elections held where the run-off elections, the two high parties were taken in the run-off election. I think one of those cases was somewhere in Louisiana."

Mr. Rice said: "Not very much. I would like to say that I don't think, unless there is an election between these two rival labor organizations, we shall have any peace on the property, so it will be constantly in a turmoil, argument pro and con and trouble. That is all I have to say."

Mr. Byle said: "I might say that at that hearing it was my understanding that the attorney for the Labor Board was not there as an examiner. Mr. Dudley was the examiner, and this particular attorney kept jumping up, and when the C. I. O. attorney couldn't think of anything to say he put the words into their mouths. It was more or less helping him along.

"I went down there as a witness to testify why we should be on the ballot, but it wasn't necessary for me to testify because even the examiner could see that we were entitled to



DIAMOND-SHAPED BUTTONS

To wear in your coat lapel, carry the emblem and insignia of the I. B. E. W. Gold faced and hand-somely enameled. \$1.50

be on the ballot, and it was stipulated that we would be on the ballot."

This is the first appearance of any rank and file workers before the Congressional Committee investigating the N. L. R. B. Extreme interest was manifested by all members of the committee in the testimony.

INDEPENDENT INVESTIGATION

(Continued from page 122)

erated in unison. Problems of navigation would be involved.

11. Coordinated operation of the control works at the outflow of Lake Erie and the power works in the International Rapids Section of the St. Lawrence River, with complete regard for the primary requirements of the scenic spectacle at Niagara and navigation throughout the entire system, should greatly enhance the value of both the Niagara and St. Lawrence power developments.

END OF UNEMPLOYMENT

(Continued from page 120)

5. Making the Proposal Prove Itself

Under the Daggett Proposal it is not necessary that job protection be "geared up" at the outset to the point of curing the unemployment problem completely.

It is possible and perhaps preferable to set small rates of "differential collection" and "differential payment" experimentally with the purpose of observing the benefits of partial reemployment before proceeding to greater rates and complete cure.

Thereafter the correct procedure may indeed prove to be one of "hunting" in which from year to year the differentials established for the following year are determined afresh on the basis of the previous year's experience.

There would be little hope of precisely achieving any indicated result in the following year, because current yearly economic changes may always make prognostication inaccurate. The purpose should be to compensate for errors made in the previous year and narrow the deviation of the actual from the desired conditions.

This "hunting" procedure will be the more readily acceptable when it is realized that over correction is even more desirable than correction. At low wage levels, an excess of demand for human labor over the supply thereof is even more to be desired than an immediate equilibrium between supply and demand.

"Over doses" of the Daggett Proposal lead, as will be explained below, to an equilibrium at high wage levels, because "over doses" produce a lack of equilibrium at the low level.

6. Effects of Low Job-Protection Rates

In an experimental or "proving ground" policy, the Congress might set such relatively low rates of "job protection" as, for example, a 2 per cent "differential collection" and a 1 per cent "differential payment."

In what follows, the effort will be made

Products With High "Direct Labor" Content—Garments

In the same source, the "contract factories" making "men's, youth's and boys' clothing" show 1,230 establishments in 1935, with value of products amounting to \$70,245,000, cost of materials, fuel, and purchased electric energy at \$4,145,000 and wages at \$48,998,000. From these figures, the average clothing factory in this group would approximate the following:

Gross income	\$57,200
Deductible materials and supplies	3,070
Claimable payrolls	\$39,000
yielding the following:	
Total mark-up or value added	\$54,130
Claimable payrolls	39,000
Non-labor mark-up	\$15,130
1% differential payment	390
2% differential collection	303
Net differential payment	\$87
as % of \$57,200	0.16%

to trace through the economic system the more immediate repercussions and effects of such a 3 per cent differential, made up of a 2 per cent "differential collection" and a 1 per cent "differential payment."

It is to be understood that in this exploration, all figures and estimates will be of a tentative and illustrative nature, awaiting much study and statistical refinement before attaining great accuracy, but having in the main sufficient significance to make clear the trend of effects to be expected from this degree of "job protection."

* * *

6a. Effects on Unemployment

The first question is the effect upon the unemployment problem, and the amount of increased private employment to be anticipated as a result of this proposed 3 per cent job protection differential.

The effect upon the employer's labor costs is a 3 per cent reduction in the real cost of labor as compared with the cost of the use of substitutes for labor.

Almost everyone may be assumed to know that as he lowers the price of his goods, he will increase the effective demand for them and the volume of his sales. The ratio between the percentage of marginal demand and the percentage of price change, for each per cent of price change, is called the "marginal ratio."

The "marginal ratio" of labor, according to the studies of Professor Paul Douglas, is 3 to 1. This means that each successive reduction by 1 per cent in the real cost of labor compared to the cost of substitutes, will be reflected in due time by a 3 per cent increase in the demand for human labor.

Then the proposed 3 per cent job protection differential, being a reduction of 3 per cent in the real cost of labor compared to the cost of substitutes, will raise the demand for labor by 9 per cent. It is therefore to be expected that such a degree of job protection will increase the number of jobs in private employment by 9 per cent.

If thirty-five million gainful workers are now employed in the United States, this degree of job protection would cause the employment of an additional 9 per cent or about three million workers.

A marginal ratio of three for labor is conjectural, being the result of studies made over a decade ago in a limited number of observations, and it is debatable whether any marginal ratio of labor would remain constant through an expansion of demand for labor by any large percentage, or whether a point of relative rigidity in the demand for labor would be encountered.

On the one side it may be said that plant investment and equipment facilities of industry form a relatively rigid framework which would impose limits upon the capacity of employers to absorb the idle man power.

On the other side it may be argued that in personal services, in the professions, and in new industries and occupations, the demand for labor is elastic and capable of expansion limited only by the distribution of employing power.

Of one thing we can be sure, and that is that there is a marginal ratio for labor, probably somewhere between two and 10, and that it can be invoked in order to increase the demand for labor and the number of jobs.

It is possible, of course, that the marginal ratio of labor is not 3 to 1, but 2 to 1, 4 to 1 or some other figure. If it is 2 to 1, for example, this degree of job protection would put 6 per cent or two million workers back into private jobs, if it is 4 to 1, this degree of job protection would put 12 per cent or four million workers back into private jobs.

The truth probably lies somewhere between these two figures of two and four millions. For convenience it will be assumed here to be three million workers.

6b. Total of Payments and Collections

Let us try to forecast the probable magnitude of total "differential collections"

to be collected by the federal government from this 2 per cent "differential collection" and distributed by the federal government in "differential payments" through this 1 per cent "differential payment."

In the national income of about seventy billion dollars in 1937, the labor income, or "compensation to employees," is reported as totaling about forty-five billions. Adding about ten billions of "entrepreneurial returns" as imputed wages of the "self employed" and deducting about ten billions of work relief wages and government salaries and excesses of large salaries over the claimable limits, would leave about forty-five billions (\$45,000,000,000) as the total of payrolls on which to make "differential payments."

A 1 per cent "differential payment" on this forty-five billions of private payrolls would be four hundred and fifty millions. A 2 per cent "differential collection" on the other twenty-five billions of national income, would be five hundred millions. The total estimated "differential collection" exceeds the total estimated "differential payment" by about fifty millions which may be regarded as "cushion" or margin of safety during the first year with which to meet errors of estimate, due to evasion, and due to the additional employment generated by the plan. For convenience we may assume that the theoretical totals of both "differential collections" and "differential payments" are expected to total about five hundred millions each.

It should not be assumed from this, however, that the government would have to collect five hundred millions in "differential collections" and distribute the same amount in "differential payments." That would be the case only if it were true that the goods produced by those from whom the collections are made contained no direct labor cost whatever, and the incomes or "value added" by those receiving "differential payments" were entirely expended in direct labor costs. As a matter of fact, most goods and services contain labor costs and other costs, and there is great overlapping and cancellation of "differential collections" and "differential payments."

If all products marketed contained the same proportion of direct labor, and all employers were producers, then each individual would of course find his share of the collections equal to his share of the payment and he would neither pay anything for job protection nor receive any returns in the form of a "differential payment."

This would be a case of complete offsetting.

In this imaginary case all collections and payments would cancel each other out, leaving no balance of collections to be made from some nor balance of payments to be made to others. In that extraordinary event we should find employment increased under the Daggett Proposal without any visible tax or subsidy whatever.

In fact, of course, there is much variation in the direct labor content of prod-

ucts marketed. At one extreme we have highly mechanized products such as cigarettes and soap, which are almost "untouched by human hands." At the other extreme we have professional services, labor and entrepreneurial services which may be entirely personal.

Tentative statistical studies of the frequency distribution of the ratio of "labor content" to "value added" in American products indicate that this variation from the average ratio is so great as to wipe out about three-quarters of the total differential collections and differential payments by offsetting, and leave a net balance of visible job protection collections to be made and visible payments distributable equal to about one-quarter of the theoretical total amount of differential collections and payments.

In other words it is estimated that a 2 per cent job protection collection and a 1 per cent job protection payment would require that the government collect from some and distribute to others, not five hundred million dollars but about one hundred and twenty-five million dollars.

6c. Effect on Domestic Markets

What effect would this moderate form of job protection have on the national income and the dollar-volume of business and trade?

Roughly speaking, the proposed 9 per cent increase in employment without debasing wages will be reflected by a 9 per cent increase in the national "labor income" or "compensation for personal services" making this rise from forty-five billions to 49.1 billions.

Nonlabor income, the other twenty-five billions of national income, usually fluctuates with labor income after a time lag, and should therefore also rise.

But even if the latter did not rise by anything more than the decline in relief burdens, this 4.1 billions increase in labor income would lift the total national income from seventy billions to seventy-four (74.1) billions.

This is an increase of about 6 per cent in the purchasing power of the domestic markets (from 70.0 to 74.1 billions), and hence in the dollar volume of American business.

This is an increase of magnitude almost comparable to the nation's entire foreign markets.

6d. Effect on "Big Business" Taxes

The first impact of a 6 per cent increase in demand will be reflected entirely in price increases, since it takes some time to gear production up to the new levels.

Thus we start with an additional 6 per cent in prices and profits. But the 6 per cent increase in demand would not long fail to stimulate a corresponding increase in production. The force of competition would quickly bring into the market enough more goods to satisfy this demand.

What then would happen to the en-

hanced profits just discussed, due to higher prices?

The mass production formula is one in which unit costs sensitively respond to volume of sales. As volume rises, the unit costs fall, because there is little or no corresponding increase in equipment costs and fixed charges.

Since most American goods are machine processed at some stage in production or assembly, this source of enhanced profits to American corporations and "big business" arises as the volume of sales grows. At the beginning we see a picture of enhanced profits due to higher prices at no increase in the physical volume of trade. After production rises sufficiently, we see a picture of enhanced profits due to lower costs and to increased volume of transactions. The one picture merges into the other as the change takes place in production.

In the past years a change of a billion dollars in business profits shown by corporation tax reports has been reflected by a change of approximately one hundred millions in income tax and excess profits tax collections.

Roughly then, a 4.1 billion dollar increase in profits would yield a 410 million increase in these taxes, or more than three times the contemplated 125 million dollar job protection collections.

This would permit reduction in present taxes on business by more than a quarter billion dollars, or about 25 per cent of the present corporation income taxes.

Here, briefly, is the argument for the Daggett Proposal as one which would not only eliminate low income taxes, but would reduce high income taxes for big business.

And in this increase in the physical volume of production and consumption, we see higher standards of living for the consumers.

6e. Effects Upon Mechanization

We are now faced with the cream of the paradox that by legislation which can be interpreted as penalizing mechanization, the processes of mechanization are speeded up.

We have seen that a 6 per cent increase in production is to be expected, in due time, to follow from a 2 per cent job protection differential collection and a 1 per cent job protection differential payment. This will require a 6 per cent increase in power or energy utilization.

As long ago as 1935, machines provided about 98 per cent of the energy used in the nation for productive purposes (omitting pleasure automobiles and non-productive machines). Man power provided about 2 per cent.

A 9 per cent increase in the number of jobs, which we are here considering, would make a 9 per cent increase in the use of man power and lift the energy supplied by man power from 2 per cent to about 2.2 per cent.

Wholesale substitution of the reemployed man power for machines cannot

Construction Industry

From the same source, combining building, highway, and heavy construction and using the "value of work performed," the "cost of materials installed," and the "payroll" figures in 1935, we have the following approximations:

Gross income	\$1,330,835,000
Deductible materials and supplies	559,441,000
Claimable payrolls	\$436,802,000

yielding the following computations:

Total mark-up or value added	771,394,000
Claimable payrolls	436,802,000

Non-labor mark-up	\$334,592,000
2% differential collection	6,691,840
1% differential payment	4,368,020

Net differential collection	\$2,323,820
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as % of \$1,330,835,000 (value of product)	2/10 of 1%
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take place. Once installed, the machines involve continuing cost whether working or idle.

The only machines that are threatened are the nearly submarginal or low efficiency machines which have not yet been purchased for replacements or new installations. If the reemployed were to wait for machines to wear out in order to displace them, most of them would probably be waiting a long time. Most of the men, in order to find jobs, must take work in new occupations.

While the portion of the nation's energy supplied by man power rises, let us say, from 2 per cent to 2.2 per cent, the energy supplied by machines will have to increase by 5.8 per cent—the balance of the 6 per cent increase, and will rise from 98 per cent to 103.8 per cent. This is necessary if the total for the nation from men and machines combined is to reach 106 per cent.

Roughly speaking, for each man reemployed under the Daggett Proposal, some 30-odd robots, or machine equivalents of man power are expected to be put to work by the Daggett Proposal.

6f. Effect Upon the Professions

One small group has so especial an interest in the cure of unemployment problems that it may be mentioned separately.

This is the professional group—politicians, lawyers, doctors, educators, writers, engineers, economists, statisticians and other specialists whose work requires more intensive, elaborate and highly specialized training. They are more vulnerable to depression than other groups. Among them unemployment takes by far the heaviest toll.

When unemployed, these workers can receive relatively little attention because they form so small a part of the population. It is possible that in relief programs they suffer more severely than other unemployed workers because of their lack of adaptability to most large scale projects.

It would be logical to expect that the specially trained worker will benefit even more than the less trained worker from a cure of the unemployment problem. The accelerated reemployment of professional men can be found by comparing income statistics for years of changing national labor income.

Between 1935 and 1936, for example, the national labor income or "compensation of employees" rose by the same percentage. But the number of income tax payers reporting income of more than \$5,000 including income from salaries, wages, fees, and other compensation for personal services increased about 32 per cent, or more than twice as much as the average tax paying wage earner.

On the basis of such experience figures, a 9 per cent increase in the national labor income, such as is to be expected from the 2 per cent job protection differential collection and 1 per cent differential payment, will be reflected in a 20 per cent increase in the demand for white collar workers. It would result in an even greater increase in the number of jobs calling for the services of more highly trained specialists.

6g. Effect on Low-Income Taxes

Important groups in the population are the "self employed" farmers, little business men, and professional workers not on salaries.

To these groups the Daggett Proposal offers much needed help in the form of tax relief.

The doctor, writer, and the self employed small business man, making \$4,500 a year and having, let us say, one dependent, now pays about forty-five dollars annual income tax. Under the Daggett Proposal with only 1 per cent differential payments, he will also receive \$45 annual job protection differential payment.

This amounts to a total remission or abolition of income taxes for such persons.

Below \$4,500 income in such cases, not only would the income tax be paid by differential payment, but there would also be a net balance of differential payment to receive as well.

Under higher differential payment rates, that is, higher than the 1 per cent differential payment here considered, the elimination of income taxes would extend to slightly higher incomes and the net differential payments in addition to remission of income taxes would be greater below such incomes.

From such considerations it is seen that the Daggett Proposal is tantamount to remission of income taxes for self employed persons such as business men, professional men and farmers, in the lower income brackets, and would in fact afford revenue to most of them in lieu of taxes.

7. Full Doses of Job-Protection

It is a matter of speculation, what job protection differential collection and payment would be needed to effect complete private reemployment today. For that depends in turn upon the present magnitude of unemployment—a dark and little known subject. You can write your own ticket.

If we assume that 40 per cent of our man power is now unemployed or under employed, then it follows that an increase of two-thirds in the number of jobs is needed to raise employment from 60 to 100 per cent.

An increase of two-thirds, or 67 per cent in the number of jobs, or in the demand for labor, would follow a decline of about 16 per cent in the real cost of labor, compared to the use of substitutes for labor, if the marginal ratio of labor be three, since a 1 per cent decline compounds to a 16 per cent decline in the same time that a 3 per cent increase compounds to a 67 per cent increase.

Completely to abolish involuntary unemployment, therefore, we should require not a 2 per cent job protection differential collection and a 1 per cent differential payment, but a 10 per cent collection and a 6 per cent payment, or a 9 per cent collection and a 7 per cent payment, or some other division of the 16 per cent differential into a differential collection and payment.

The point is that we require a 16 per cent differential, so divided between differential collection and payment as will make the total collection equal the total payment, because the differential collection is only intended to finance the payment.

Using these figures, the results in increased profits, production, and consumption which have been estimated to follow a 2 per cent differential collection and a 1 per cent differential payment would be increased approximately five-fold.

8. Full Doses Under Future Progress

But such a condition of total reemployment is not the end of the story. The march of progress, invention, efficiency

and technological skill has perhaps only just begun.

If today our nation can be fed, housed and serviced by some 60 per cent of its workers, while the rest of the workers are supported in idleness or in public noncompetitive work, it would seem possible that in another score of years we shall have made at least as great strides as we have made in the last 20 years and shall have reduced this man power requirement again by 40 per cent.

We should then require only 60 per cent of 60 per cent, or 36 per cent of the nation's man power. In that day, without job protection, only about one-third of our workers will have jobs in private industry.

In that day, to preserve full employment and maintain domestic markets and purchasing power by private wage distributions, job protection must be such as to generate not a 67 per cent increase in the demand for labor, but a 200 per cent increase in that demand over the demand which would exist without job protection. Only a 200 per cent increase can treble employment from 33 per cent to 100 per cent of the nation's man power.

Such a 200 per cent increase would require a 31 per cent decline in the real cost of labor as compared with the cost of using substitutes for labor, since a 1 per cent decline compounds to a 31 per cent decline in the same time that a 3 per cent increase compounds to a 200 per cent increase.

This 31 per cent differential might take the form of a 20 per cent job protection differential collection and an 11 per cent payment, or an 18 per cent collection and 13 per cent payment, or such other rates as will make total differential collection equal to payment.

The estimates of increased profit, production, consumption and living stand-

ards already arrived at for a 3 per cent differential would be increased about 10-fold for a 31 per cent differential.

9. "Over Doses" and Higher Wages and Shorter Hours

But, it will be objected, man was not meant endlessly to work. Not more labor, but more leisure, is said to be the need. Let us share the work and have shorter hours and higher wages.

For this need the Daggett Proposal claims to provide the effective means of satisfaction. And so we come to consider the benefits claimed for what has been called over dosage or over correction, deliberately undertaken.

The Daggett Proposal, it is claimed, will at any time produce higher wages and shorter hours as a natural consequence of applying more "job protection" than is needed to abolish unemployment.

It is argued that a device whereby the demand can be stimulated to equal supply and abolish surpluses of man power, can be further used thereafter to stimulate the demand beyond the supply and create a shortage of man power. What happens to wages during a labor shortage?

The first fruit is higher wage rates, voluntary on the part of employers and not due to minimum wage laws. As the shortage is realized, it is automatically reflected in voluntary wage increases sufficient to bring demand back to equilibrium with supply on a new and higher wage level. Employers must bid against each other for labor and force wages up.

Under the Daggett Proposal, it is contemplated that these wage increases will be paid by the portion of the job protection wage differential payments which is not needed to wipe out unemployment. It is claimed that they will arise only when the available distress labor has been

drained off the labor markets and no more man power can be had. It is claimed that they will then arise, because the employers, competing for labor, will utilize the further differential payment increases to finance wage increases and so pass these differential payment increases through to their employees, either in part or in full. By the well known laws of supply and demand, wage rates could, it would seem, be raised to any desired point within the limits of the nation's technological facilities, so long as they reflect additional wage differential payments and do not involve any increase in labor costs.

When wages soar beyond current average consumption requirements, in such conditions of security as are afforded by plenty of jobs, it is common knowledge, supported by American experience in the first world war, that the average person does not maintain the same working time. Most workers voluntarily reduce their amount of working hours, days, or weeks. The few who work and accumulate savings do so in order to reduce their years of work. So a voluntary shortening of working time is the second fruit of the Daggett Proposal, following upon sufficiently higher wages.

It is important to note that the shortening of working time is entirely voluntary and under the control of each individual. It is argued that this voluntary control by each worker to suit his own needs or desires is better than arbitrary restraints imposed by law upon all regardless of their personal tastes, needs, or abilities.

The third fruit of job protection would follow from shorter hours and higher wages, and could then take the form of higher living standards. When working hours are shortened, more leisure time is provided. This in turn leads to the development of new wants to be satisfied. New consumption requirements to be met. Increased wants together with the power to satisfy them result in improved living standards.

The power to satisfy one's wants comes from earnings, which can be increased either by longer working hours or by higher wage rates. From this it follows that living standards can be deliberately improved so long as wage rates can be lifted, and that that portion of the increase in wage rates which is not offset by shorter working hours is used up in higher living standards.

Taken together, the four items of "jobs for all," "higher wages," "shorter hours," and "improved living standards," spell prosperity. All can apparently be realized through the consequences of a sufficiently increased demand for labor among private employers.

All four can be accomplished by the operation of the Daggett Proposal for deliberate control of this demand.

Conclusion

What makes the Daggett Proposal different from other plans?

The Daggett Proposal is different because instead of punishing the man who employs people in proportion as he em-

Automobiles

From the same source, combining the data for "motor vehicles, not including motorcycles" and "motor vehicle bodies and parts," we have the following approximations for 1935:

Gross income	\$3,942,014,000
Deductible materials and supplies	2,817,238,000
Claimable payrolls	\$545,414,000

from which the following computations would result:

Total mark-up or value added	\$1,124,776,000
Claimable payrolls	545,414,000
Non-labor mark-up	\$579,362,000
2% differential collection	11,587,240
1% differential payment	5,454,140

Net differential collection	\$6,133,100
as % of \$2,391,090,000 (value of motor vehicles alone)	5/10 of 1%

The negligible effect of this differential collection on the market for autos. will be clear when it is realized that federal excise taxes on autos, parts, tires, etc., were \$77,255,000 in 1935 (and nearly twice as great in 1937) and state motor vehicle licenses rose from \$281,517,000 in 1931 to \$328,285,000 in 1937, but the number of cars registered in the registration states rose from 23,085,036 in 1932 to 28,520,559 in 1936, and passenger car production rose from 650,781 in 1932 to 2,397,718 in 1937.

plays them, it rewards him for what he does. It does not reward the displacement of labor and the use of substitutes.

The Daggett Proposal enables the "labor savers" or "labor displacers" among American employers to help the "labor users" in America to spread purchasing power and maintain markets for the products of all, whenever such help is needed and to the extent that such help is needed.

The Daggett Proposal diverts the present emergency relief expenditures of the federal government into channels which will create new private industries, occupations and activities. And it does this in a way that will cut to a very small fraction, the volume of such expenditures and remove entirely their burdensome character to tax payers, making great tax reductions.

The Daggett Proposal expands domestic markets and opens up the equivalent of a vast foreign market within our own borders. From the centers of technological skill in producing goods and services, out to the most distant potential consumer in the domestic markets, it establishes channels for an unbroken flow of purchasing power in one direction, and in the opposite direction an unbroken flow of employing power.

The Daggett Proposal provides a way to speed up progress, inventions, labor saving and mechanization, by ensuring to machines and machine users an environment in which they can flourish and perform to the fullest their function of enriching society, free from the danger of impairing their own mass markets, no matter how greatly it may seem that they have displaced man power or may in the future displace man power.

The Daggett Proposal integrates and releases to function to the maximum two great forces which without it get out of step and prevent prosperity by creating disturbing economic unbalances. These two forces are, first, the almost unlimited producing power of machines and the almost unlimited consuming power of man.

In short, the Daggett Proposal provides the way to create a continuously expanding economy of democratically controlled, technologically supported abundance. In the modern world of the machine age, it is the civilized way for the successful adjustment of man to his environment.

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RATIONAL APPROACH

(Continued from page 127)

Harry W. Brady, business manager of I. B. E. W. Local No. 1. It expresses clearly their determination to work together in mutual assistance for the improvement of conditions in residential construction both for workers and for the buying public:

This understanding is entered into for the purpose of bettering the working conditions of our respective members who have had no uniform rate of pay, no regular working hours and who have, in the past, been subjected to conditions made necessary by the action of some

unscrupulous employers and inefficient workmen.

The statement has been made and published repeatedly that organized labor is responsible for the high cost of residential building, but that statement is erroneous for the reason that organized labor has not been used at the prevailing union scale on more than 15 per cent of this work for a number of years; however, in order that efficient organized labor may be used, the trades represented below have agreed to accept an hourly rate for residential work which is lower than the prevailing union scale on industrial work.

We feel that the cost of homes should be kept within the reach of the potential home owners and that this should not be accomplished by the employment of unskilled building mechanics; therefore, if the builder or building contractor wishes to avail himself of the lower wage rates, he will employ (or sublet to contractors who employ) only members of the unions represented below or who may be added later under the terms agreed upon as follows:

An agreement between each craft and their employers shall be drawn up and when it is accepted no changes shall be made unless such change is acceptable to two-thirds of the trades signed hereto and to a majority of employers involved with the craft making said change. We also agree to cause no stoppage of work because of any dispute, whether such dispute be with an employer or between two or more crafts over jurisdiction. An arbitration board shall be set up which shall be composed of employers' representatives and employees' representatives in equal numbers as they may select. This board shall decide such questions as cannot be settled by the labor representative and an employer in the cases of jurisdiction. We also agree to work only with members of the crafts represented in this understanding to the extent that we will do everything possible to have members of local unions whose names are attached hereto employed by the builders or subcontractors on any job in the residential field.

Should any employer desire to use building trades mechanics of any craft on any job, then he must use building trades mechanics of all crafts on that job at the prevailing scale for same.

This understanding shall not affect in any way agreements which individual crafts whose names are attached hereto may have with the respective employers of their members.

We also understand that the local unions represented below which are not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor shall become so affiliated either by separate charters or by alliance with the building trades unions which have American Federation charters, but in either case that each local union shall be accepted as a unit and shall retain their jurisdiction in the residential field.

Signed by the organization committee on residential work: A. F. of L. Electricians Local No. 1, A. F. of L. Lathers Local No. 494, Bricklayers St. Louis County Local No. 1, Tilesetters and Helpers St. Louis County Local No. 1, A. F. of L. Laborers Local No. 110, A. F. of L. Roofers Local No. 1, A. F. of L. Plumbers Auxiliary Local No. 35, and the Plasterers St. Louis County Local No. 1.

ADJUSTING WAGES

(Continued from page 129)

hold the stakes. Me an' the Grants placed a couple of bucks apiece too. Well, we all streamed out to the front av the hotel an'

Frank an' the ither feller—Dodds was his name—brought around their teams and the bob sleighs was backed up forninst wan anither an' fastened back to back wid a heavy chain. The agent said:

"Now I'll yell—Go!" Frank an' Dodds got their teams set an' ready fer the word. The agent stood still fer a couple av seconds an' thin like the crack av a whip—"GO!" split the air, an' both teams lunged ahead with their full weight on the traces. The chain tightened up wid the sudden strain. There was a sharp snap an' the ends av the chain flew in the air an' the two teams, suddenly freed from the strain, wint plungin' ahead fer several yards afore the drivers cud bring thim to a standstill.

"What wid the snap av the chain an' the yells av the crowd thim horses was hard to handle, but be the time the sleighs was chained together again the drivers had got the bays an' grays quieted down an' in position. The agent stopped long enough to make sure both teams was set an' thin—"GO!" Again both teams threw their weight into the traces an' hung balanced. Thin the nigh horse av the grays seemed to slip slightly, dug his fore shoes frantically in the icy road to get fresh footin' an' the off horse pulled him back against the double-tree. Instantly Dodds yelled an' raised welts across the nigh horse with his whip, but it was no use. Without word or whip the bays—amid the yells av the crowd—pulled the strugglin' grays off their feet an' along the road several yards in a scramblin' heap afore he cud bring the bays to a standstill.

"If the crowd yelled afore it was but a whisper to the yells that wint up now. The agent paid off all the bets. We were all in the sleigh ready to lave fer home, but the fellers that had won their bets insisted on Frank an' the rest av us comin' in fer another drink. Now we didn't want anny more drinks but Frank cudn't very well refuse, so he tied up an' blanketed the bays, an' in we wint an' had wan apiece. We was jus' startin' to lave whin Dodds stepped up to Frank an' shouted:

"Are ye as good a man as ye think ye are?" He caught Frank a jab in the face that drove him back into the crowd. Now Frank was soft-spoken an' niver was known to get into a fight, but he must suddenly have seen red fer he let out a roar like a bull, sprung in an' caught Dodds with a left underholt an' a hiplock an' threw him clane over his shoulder to land on his back on the floor an' the back av his head struck so hard that he wint dizzy. Like a flash Frank dropped down wid his knee on Dodds' stomach an' grabbed his throat in both hands an' started bumpin' his head so hard on the floor that if me an' the Grants hadn't grabbed him an' managed to pull him off he wud have killed Dodds. At that, we had to use all our strength to drag him back an' it was a couple av minutes afore Dodds come to. Nobody stopped us this time from goin'.

"Well, we started back an' had only gone about a couple av miles whin Frank starts to laugh. I says, 'Frank, whin I seen ye so ragin' mad awhile ago I wondered if ye wud iver laugh again.' He laughed some more, an' said:

"Didn't I make a d— fool av meself. I ought to be goin' back right now and apologize to Dodds."

"Say, Frank," says I, "Ye ought to go an'

get yer head examined by a specialist to see what's wrong wid it. Here ye are sittin' on the top av the world an' don't know it. If annywan iver had comin' to him what he got, it was sure Dobbs. I'm not sayin' ye didn't have the best team, but thim grays, properly handled, are a gran' pair, an' whin I seen Dodds raisin' welts on thim wid a whip, I had all I cud do to kape from takin' a poke at him meself.

"Ye're right, Terry," said Slim, "I could never stand to see horses abused."

"Well," resumed Terry, "I says to Frank, 'Here we are, the four av us, goin' home wid the money in our pockets that Dick an' Dandy won, an' a good winter's job ahead av us,' so we parted company at John's gate wid arrangements for Frank to bring the Grants an' pick me up next Monday mornin'. John an' Mary was sure sorry whin I tould thim we was lavin'. Whin Saturday night come aroun' we all wint over to the Dubois place. Barney was there wid his fiddle an' played Irish jigs fer me an' Joe to dance to, an' we wound up wid the whole bunch av us dancin' an' whin we come to the last dance we was all in a giddy whirl wid Barney's timber toe thumpin' time to the music so hard that I expected to see it go through the floor anny minit. After the dancin' we had a good talk all aroun' an' jus' before we broke up the party Barney played a lively jig, for says he,

"We'll be seein' Terry again in the spring"; an' Joe says, 'He's got to come back an' be my champion,' an' they all laughed. We all wint to the church on

Sunday an' whin we left there, I said me final good bye to big Sandy an' the rest av me friends, fer Frank was to be aroun' early in the mornin'. We was up long afore daylight. Jean had stayed all night wid Skin. I looked aroun' fer me ould valise but cuddin't find it. Mary laughed an' John said:

"Fergit that ould moth-eaten grip. Here's somethin' that will be a lot better suited fer the camp," an' he brought out a new canvas duffle bag packed full. He said, 'All yer things is in there an' a few ither things that may be useful.' Jus' thim we heard sleigh bells comin' an' Frank drove up. Daylight was jus' breakin', so we shook hands all aroun' an' I said to Skin an' Jean, 'Now, ye young divils, behave yourselves or I'll lam ye good an' plenty whin I come back in the spring.'

"Maybe," said Skin, 'but we'll be growed a lot be the time yuh get back.' I threw the duffle bag in the sleigh an' jumped in an' we drove away wid iverywan shoutin'."

"Did yuh ever go back to see them again, Terry?"

"I did a couple av times within the first year or two, but wance I experienced the thrill av life as a lineman, wid its constantly changing scenes, I knew I cud niver again content meself in the unchangin' monotony av farm life."

"Well, I guess you were right, Terry."

"I sure was, Slim. Whin the call fer men came from the telephone an' telegraph companies to build the leads an' string the wires which was soon to spread like a vast

cobweb over the land, hundreds av healthy, husky lads forsook the drudgery av life on the farm to become linemen, an' aven the small wages the companies paid thim seemed big in comparison wid what they had been gettin', n' the best linemen were mostly country boys."

"Look at me an' Uncle William," said Slim, throwin' out his chest.

"Well, stop yer interruptin' an' let Terry continue, Uncle."

"Darn you an' your uncle," said Bill, "who's interruptin'?"

"Well," said Terry, "we drove aroun' to the railway station where the train was bein' loaded fer the loggin' camp. Teamsters was shoutin' gettin' their horses loaded into box cars, an' the sleighs onto flat cars, an' there was lumber jacks iverywhere. We helped Frank get his team up the runway into the stalls, which was partitioned off to kape the horses from kickin' wan anither, an' got the harness an' other stuff stowed away at wan ind of the car. Be the time this was all done it was nearly time to pull out, so we made our way to the passenger car, except Frank. He wudn't lave his horses."

SOLUTION OF UNEMPLOYMENT

(Continued from page 116)

simple and intelligent method here outlined. Tax rewards and contributions measured by the degree of unemployment would, as it were, constitute the balance weight upon the scale which could eventually be shifted back and forth to bring about equilibrium so that at last we shall be able to look forward with real hope to the prospect of *jobs, real jobs at real wages for every person willing and able to work.*

SKILLED AND UNSKILLED

(Continued from page 128)

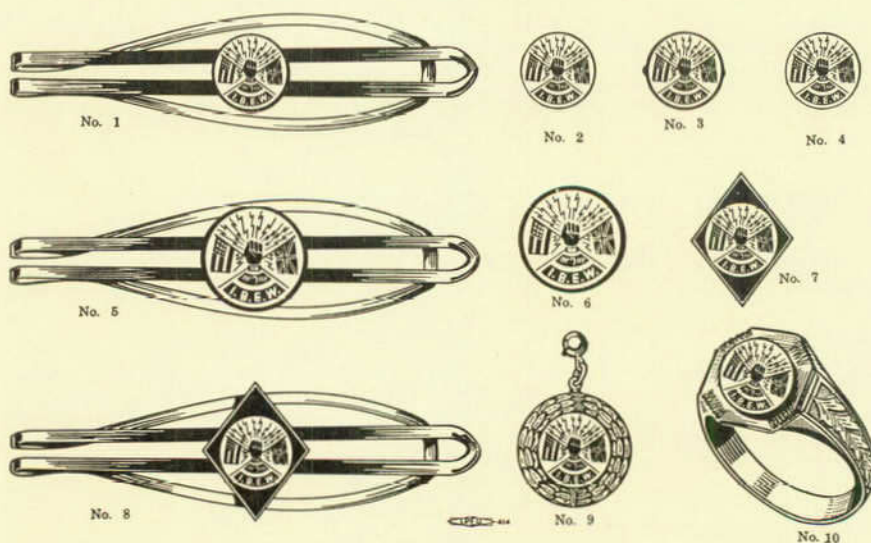
According to Panamanian figures, 15,000 skilled workers and laborers who are citizens of Panama are available for employment by the Canal, the Army and the Navy. These skilled aliens include building trades workers in particular; and as hundreds of carpenters, painters, electricians, plumbers, sheetmetal workers and others, including clerks, are needed, it means that just that number of United States citizens will be eliminated.

The following editorial paragraph is quoted from the Panamanian daily newspaper STAR & HERALD dated February 15, and it should be read seriously by all readers who are workers, voters and taxpayers.

"The right of Panamanian citizens to obtain employment on Canal Zone projects under identical conditions to those accorded citizens of the United States, shall be maintained, it was stated yesterday by Dr. Narciso Garay, Secretary of Foreign Relations and Communications, while revealing that reports had been received here that President Roosevelt had already instructed that Congress be asked to effect the necessary amendments on measures recently enacted in regard to the employment of alien labor on the Canal Zone.

"Secretary Garay ratified his previously published statement that this matter was receiving the careful attention of the Panamanian government and that the necessary representations were being made both through the United States embassy in Panama as well as the Panamanian embassy in

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Washington to ensure fulfillment of obligations contracted by the United States government in the treaty agreements with Panama.

"He said that during a recent interview with the Panamanian ambassador at Washington, President Roosevelt had indicated his determination to fully maintain the agreements reached with Panama in regard to the employment of Panamanians on work related to the Panama Canal—its operation, defense and maintenance.

"It was during this interview that the United States chief executive is reported to have advised Ambassador Jorge E. Boyd that he would immediately instruct the Secretary of War to introduce in Congress the necessary amendments to the recently enacted measures for safeguarding the interests of Panamanians which are guaranteed by the treaty between the two countries."

As stated in this article, the treaty does not give to the citizens of Panama the right to be employed by the United States Government in the Canal Zone on work relating to the operation, defense and maintenance of the Panama Canal. If this were so, then Congress was not so informed by the Panamanian government when the recently enacted legislation forbidding the employment of aliens was on the floor of both Houses of Congress. Who is wrong or mistaken? Something is amiss somewhere.

The law of the Republic of Panama forbids the employment of any person other than a citizen of Panama on projects financed from municipal or national treasuries, and all shops, stores of all kinds, restaurants, contractors and builders, banks, public utilities, in fact every business establishment must employ 75 per cent Panama citizens. Would that the United States Government had such closed shop laws!

Of course, if Panamanians are to have "identical conditions" with Americans, then they must meet with the "identical conditions" under which citizens of the United States are employed and compensated. They must be as skillful and as competent in the trades and other occupations, otherwise the "conditions" will not be "identical."

No person who is seeking employment should hesitate to apply to Washington or through their labor organizations for service in the Canal Zone. "Service" does not mean Army or Navy service as an enlistment, but in service the same as employment in navy yards and arsenals as civilians. The employees in the Canal Zone are well taken care of regarding their health and living conditions in general, so no one should fear to accept employment. The Canal has been in operation for 25 years and the health department is of the best in existence.

For United States citizens to be assured full recognition for employment by the War and Navy Departments, a law must be enacted that will compel the Army and the Navy personnel to employ their fellow citizens. It does seem passing strange that such a law should be necessary! It therefore behooves

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all members of organized labor to resolutely inform their respective central and national officers to openly support the American Federation of Labor in its efforts to protect citizen employment in the Canal Zone. After all is said and done, charity begins at home and United States citizens must be accorded first and only consideration on all work financed by the voting taxpayers.

1940 is presidential and congressional election year!

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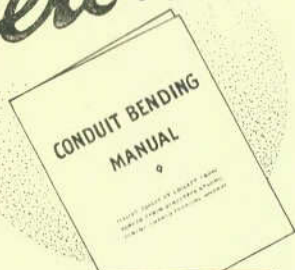


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996— 87380 87390 100918 100924	B-1060— 712583 712718 B-1061— 196123 196286 B 323763 323824 B-1063— B 118250 118291 B-1065— B 331571 331577 B 325661 325713 B-1067— 892249 892416 B 250316 250317 B-1068— B 254757 254779 B 851881 852000 B 975001 975102 B-1069— B 99001 99020 318884 318900 B-1071— B 271623 271625 B 677728 677792 B-1076— B 239076 239084 B 596054 596175 B-1078— B 237923 237929 B 413164 413250 B 890251 890339 B-1079— 216059 216073 B-1080— B 5329 B 841715 841798 B-1083— B 252894 252895 B 778323 778471 B-1084— 253131 253140 B-1085— 29450 982691 982750 B-1088— B 253727 253730 B 824818 825000 B 973501 973508 B-1089— B 309001 309085 B 549731 549750 B-1090— 62274 62276 1091— 421711 421730	B-1119— B 341119 341120 965709 965716 1122— 113739 113752 B-1123— B 266573 266579 B 776612 776680 B-1125— B 752246 752265 B-1126— B 825862 825903 B-1128— 921754 921756 B-1129— 310481 310500 B-1130— B 341455 941360 B 943188 943500 B 967501 967556 1131— 492876 492885 621751 621752 B-1132— B 965259 965303 B-1134— B 319282 319295 1135— 270611 270642 1136— 120024 120048 602856 602858 B-1137— B 344657 344700 B 961501 961559 1138— 120927 121007 603232 603248 B-1139— 123018 123028 603778 1141— 77495 77623 151891 151961 170217 170225 B-1142— B 90852 90853 B 777048 777049 B-1143— B 91602 91611 B 783962 784080 1144— 102925 102940 1145— 389401 389460 57093 57094 399901 399990 B-1150— 322858 322885	B-1169— B 48751 48868 B 324901 324913 B 730331 730500 B-1170— B 343201 343207 B 750301 750340 16— 654076-102. 78— 726746-771. B-110— 569995-570000. 116— 37404. 120— 912127. 124— 297875. 153— 138090-147. B-160— 378765. 193— 61042. 194— 142371-379. 209— 191590, 592-593, 596. 214— 486743. 223— 662950. 231— 438582. B-234— B 343671. 271— 626919-920. 304— 563222. 308— 755580. 309— 219031. 317— 919421. 331— 600782. 348— 123078-081. 401— 136909. 415— 386410. 435— 364753-755. 442— 909869-964. 443— 216604, 607. 451— 426156-158. 531— 773615, 628, 630, 640-642. B-534— B 261165-166, 605— 578335.	617— 288187, 621651- 660. 672— 561458-462. 686— 614512. 708— 163359-360. 823— 469541. 833— 732970-982. 862— 262980. 933— 577385. 973— 283955. B-992— 260796-797, 801. 1020— 322351-355. 1032— 767843. 1046— 229266, 975905. 1055— 230805. B-1061— 196201-207. 1065— 325660, 331567- 570. 1078— 237923. 1091— 421707-710. 1136— 120044-045. B-1139— 123024-025. 1157— 324017, 026-028. VOID 1— 375991, 376002, 042. B-2— 374476-477, 722. B-3— AJ 5994, 6000. DBM 1279. EJ 1576, 1577, 1713, 1714, 1721-1724, H 2793-2796, I 5196, OA 21569, 21688, 21835, BLQ 7820, 7873, 7942, 8238-8240, 8290, 8318, 8486, 8511, 8519, 8523, BMQ 9516, 9517, 9535, 9748, B 2197, 2547, 2715, 2790, 2982, 3555, 3863, 4198, 4312, 4329, 4562, 4726, 4972, 5286, 5669, 6008, XG 79515. 5— 328687, 723, 824, 329024. 8— 799051, 096. 9— 205168, 401737. 18— 137596 - 597, 431514 - 515, 432269, 218, 231, 252, 811262. 22— 284439. 25— 922231, 297-298. 28— 770992, 771076, 927986, 990, 928016. 34— 984637. 35— 7659, 24956, 970, 987, 25131, 158012, 159690, 704, 709, 713, 719, 737, 740, 756, 758, 769, 812, 842, 851- 853, 871, 881, 887, 890, 901, 912, 969, 975, 978, 981, 995, 158006, 023, 028, 042, 053, 056, 066, 085, 088, 090, 103, 108, 109, 112-113, 140, 171, 173, 189, 193, 195, 35—(Cont.) 207-208, 214- 215, 218-219, 287, 292, 296, 165459, 944275. 38— 270338. 41— 834494, 605134. 43— 865980, 866008, 014, 063, 082, 108. 46— 384916. 48— 67322, 67304, 67403, 67443, 67495, 92243, B 614723. 50— 256901. 52— 869556, 644, 870765, 770. B-57— 250476, 717370, 705, 765, 775, 780, 801, 837, 718289, 340, 521, 540, 544, 718611, 955, 965, 719462-463, 486, 497, 560, 567, 632, 676, 702, 761, 987249. B-58— 378580. 65— 230551, 587. 66— 222812, 874, 935, 999, 223070, 148, 252, 258, 261, 284, 815414, 445, 478, 518, 539, 567, 390606-607. 72— 202721, 627238. B-73— 308137. B-83— 101129, 181, 225, 405858, 440329, 608, 623-626, 637, 725, 738, 746, 795, 823, 861, 441106, 120, 220, 310, 545, 689 - 690, 480838, 481008, 091. 		

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625— 608116.	730— 886711-720.	855— 1695.	1000— 896660.	1147— 399931, 954.	328— 134924-927.	953— 238761, 773, 790, 619652,
633— 518159.	732— 118858.	868— B 768130.	1005— 825587, 826970, 877357, 895174, 176, 242.	B-1157— B 324017, 026- 028.	440— 776586, 589, 591 - 595, 598 - 599.	1121— 341114-115.
637— 212996, 213013, 019-020.	733— 751246.	876— 564348, 789475, 585, 851079, 997559, 865.	B-1006— 636279-280.	1159— 324503.	443— 216587-593.	48— 279259-262.
643— 948261.	760— 616659-661, 685, 690-691.	891— 323133.	B-1027— 333696.	1163— 310741.	451— 426155-157.	83— 274460.
654— 18160.	765— 720461, 546, 644, 686.	907— 396184.	1030— 185787-790.	1164— 974281, 313, 318, 469-470, 487, 503.	554— 261164.	345— 386270.
657— 873481.	767— 361347-348, 360.	B-949— 316146, 170, 329, 354, 595, 614, 707, 734, 931, 317091, 221, 786279.	1040— 316561, 331837.	1165— 748815, 828, 831, 852, 854.	595— 124718-720.	458— 750736.
659— 404780.	770— 60942.	965— 429240, 952761, 767, 797, 869.	B-1060— 712890, 706.	Previously Listed Missing—Rec.	600— 1252.	567— 621721-730.
692— 220877, 221062, 070, 087, 115, 146, 154, 167, 202-205.	799— 770449, 470, 485, 506-508.	985— 301827.	B-1068— B 975045.	25— 209166-167, 169- 175, 177, 183- 184.	637— 212976-978, 983, 992 - 993, 995 - 998, 999 - 999, 313000, 006, 011 - 013, 017 - 023, 026 - 029, 213026-029.	730— 886711-720.
702— 812022.	807— 757908.	989— 724329.	B-1132— 965261, 282, 296, 298.	33— 247484-485.	692— 220640-660.	Previously Listed Void Not Void
713— 198545.	816— 756304.	992— 951763.	B-1134— B 319294.	124— 297751-760.	725— 843085.	83— 82156.
714— 62825.	833— 287860, 732970.	994— 557989.	1136— 120046-048.	177— 32815-32840.		125— 959804.
718— 143797.			1138— 120933.			B-1018— B 328211.

FEDERAL UNION

(Continued from page 124)

Is all this merely wishful thinking? Mr. Streit hardly qualifies for the role of an aloof philosopher expounding upon the affairs of man as if from a seat upon a star. He is intensely aware of the difficulties in the path of his program. Yet, many respected and practical people share his conviction that this or a plan of similar design must be adopted if the disastrous consequences of nationalism are to be avoided.

Among the nations which Mr. Streit believes would qualify for membership in the Federal Union are the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom, France, Belgium, the Scandinavian countries including Denmark, Finland, Australia, New Zealand, Ireland, the Netherlands, Switzerland and the Union of South Africa. For the mechanics and underlying law of such a union the proponent points to the United States of America as one successful model; to Australia, Switzerland, Canada and the Union of South Africa as others.

Lest the obstacles in the way of such a union are over-magnified, there are recalled the chaotic conditions which confronted the 13 independent American states at the end of the Revolution. In many respects these were as great as, sometimes greater than, the difficulties which might obstruct the proposed union. The American states had joined together in a League of Friendship under the Articles of Confederation to win their war against Britain. Having won that war—quite characteristic of alliances—they were faced with the immediate problem of preventing war among themselves. Each state, endeavoring to "protect" its own industry and commerce by raising tariffs against the others, was in fact stifling what it wished to cultivate. Hostile legislation in one state provoked reprisals in others. There were fierce territorial disputes and struggles over navigational rights between several of the states which led to some blood-shed and threatened more. Each state was issuing its own money, the value of which could be determined only with difficulty, if at all, and because the states were unwilling to finance it the money of the Confederation was practically worthless. Because of the mutual distrusts and jealousies of the states, the government of the Continental Congress was virtually powerless and each state feared it as a threat to its own sovereignty. Troops were massed on the borders of some of the states threatening to

invade sister states. The situation was so critical that observers ventured to predict that Americans would remain a distrustful, suspicious and disunited people until the end of time. In 1786, even Washington admitted that he was more apprehensive concerning the fate of the American states than during the Revolution itself.

Wretched as the functioning of the American Confederation was, its record was not worse than that of other leagues and alliances. In spite of its geographical unity, the common origin of the states, the similarity of their laws, customs, language and problems, the form of the Confederation proved an inadequate instrument for harmony. Why? Because each state seemed desperately resolved to preserve its own "sovereignty." Each insisted upon the exercise of supreme jurisdiction without restraint.

But what does this amount to in reality? The trade practices of one nation influence and often determine the trade practices of others. The arming of one nation compels its neighbor to arm. And in turn may make the first nation increase its armaments beyond what it originally contemplated and can sensibly afford. Even the most cherished right of sovereignty, the power to wage war and make peace, is too frequently not within the nation's ability to choose—as the tide of recent events conclusively illustrates. When independent states, whether those of post-revolutionary America or the modern nations of today, deny the validity of any law superior to their own, that does not make their law supreme. It merely submits them to the savage tribunal where brute force, not law, prevails.

So accustomed have we become to the union of the American states that the nature of its transformation from a league is often overlooked. The formation of the United States required the surrender by each state of a portion of its sovereignty. This surrender of the absolute liberty of sovereignty by the states increased the liberty of their people. The union government which succeeded the Confederation was not a union of the governments of the states but a union of the people.

This is the solution which Mr. Streit recommends to the democratic nations of the world today. There are difficulties. But they are not insurmountable. The complexities incident to reconciling the interests of 15 democratic nations are not necessarily greater than those which are actually being met in reconciling the interests of the 48 democracies of the American union. The greater area which the proposed member states encompass, as com-

pared to that of the original American states, is more than offset by the modern transportation and communication facilities. Language variations constitute no real handicap as the experience of Canada, with two languages, Switzerland, with three, and the Union of South Africa, with two, already illustrate. While there are superficial cultural differences, from which all might benefit, in fundamental matters there is general accord as is evidenced by the fact that there has been no war between the proposed member states in 100 years.

On the other hand, does anything less than union, when measured against the background of history, promise success? It has already been observed that the conduct of one nation reacts on the internal affairs of others, and the signs are numerous that dictatorship in one country can instigate dictatorship in another, even at the expense of democratic government. If, in spite of all the common characteristics which they shared, the relationships of the American states could not be solved by leagues or alliances, is it likely that states with less in common can achieve objectives of lasting peace with only half-measures in the face of the powerful pressures which the dictatorships are exerting?

This article can touch only upon the high lights of the union plan. Yet, it would be incomplete if no reference were made to the matter of how the proposed union would meet the problems raised by the dictatorships. It is emphatically denied that the program would lead to a crusade of war against them. The union would be adequate to defend its own territories. More would not be necessary. Democracy cannot be thrust upon people by war. Like charity, democracy must begin at home. The power of the dictatorships rests upon their promises to win "equality, treaty revisions, raw materials," and "a place in the sun." All these objectives would be open to the people now living under the dictators upon the overthrow of totalitarianism and the establishment of democracy—and only so, for they could not then hope to succeed in war. With the establishment of democracy they would become qualified for membership in the union, in a manner similar to that in which additional states and the Republic of Texas were admitted into the American union. Then could they share the equality which is the basic precept of democracy.

"Something called peace is bound to come at the end of this war," writes Mr. Streit. "If it is to be real peace, it must be based upon the establishment of an Inter-democracy Federal Union as the nucleus of a world government of, by and for the people."



THE FAR-SIGHTED EMPLOYER

New York City employer urges his customers not to patronize his establishment until union's strike at his plant is settled. (News item.)

'Tis pleasing to find
A shrewd, far-sighted mind
On the other side of Labor's fence;
Men, fearless and brave,
Who persistently crave
To apply the principle of common sense.
There's a simple little rule,
Taught in every school,
That two multiplied by two equals four.
In due time they'll ALL learn:
The more their employees earn,
The more abundant those dividends in store!

A Bit O' Luck,

ABE GLICK,

Local Union No. B-3, New York City.

* * *

"IN THE BIG ROCK CANDY MOUNTAIN"

I dreamed last night
Of a lineman's heaven,
Where work begins
At half-past eleven.

Where lunch is served
From noon till three,
And nice, big beers
Are thrown in free.

Where it's a snap
To change insulators—
'Cause all the towers
Have elevators.

Where it's never too hot,
And never too cold,
And husky linemen
Never grow old.

I'd just got a job,
Was feeling swell—
When the whole thing faded
At the alarm clock's bell.

LINEMAN LENNIE,

Local No. B-702.

* * *

HAPPY LANDINGS

As told by Andy Johnson, of Local Union No. 103:

A window cleaner, cleaning windows on the sixth floor of a downtown office building, while at his work took a fall, and on his downward course landed on a front entrance marquee. The marquee buckled in the middle and bounced him off on the top of a passing streamlined coupe. He slid down the stern, feet first, and came up standing. Badly shaken but not injured, he looked up to gauge the distance he had dropped. A witness from across the street came rushing over and asked:

"How did it all happen?"

"Oh," he answered, "I just stepped back to admire my work."

WILLIAM E. HANSON,

Local Union No. 103.

* * *

SO THAT'S THAT

They say that the Elephant's under weight,
That the old boy's off his hay;
That he'll stand no show at all this fall,
That the New Deal's here to stay.

JOHN J. MCLEOD,

Local Union No. 333.



REPORT FOR WORK!

As a lad I quit the grammar school
To look for a job! I was strong as a mule.
When the folks at home needed help, why shirk?
So the boss told me, "Report for work."

Just three small words, but what they convey
To the lad just setting his feet on the way
Of Life's tough road, with the sun and murk,
Is more than the words, "Report for work."

They mean that *someone* will take a chance
On an untried soul who would couch a lance
At Life's windmills, where evils lurk,
When you get the word "Report for work."

To a man in his prime it's still a thrill,
When, idleness past, he returns to the mill;
And his friend, the gaffer, says "Hello Burke,
I'm glad you're back. Report for work!"

To the work-worn toiler, old and wan,
Cast aside for a younger man;
Sharper far than the blade of a dirk
Is the thrill when he hears "Report for work."

I hope when my time is all checked in,
And I leave for the land where there is no sin,
That I'll meet the Boss of the Golden Kirk,
And he'll say, "Hello! Report for work."

GEORGE R. DUNN,

Local Union No. 516, Red Bank, N. J.

* * *

HOW TO STOP WARS

May the war now fought in Europe
Never invade our peaceful shores.
May our youth, our homes or loved ones
Never learn invasion's horrors.

While great nations fight each other,
Their soldiers are only men,
With a right to enjoy happiness,
Be they German, Russian, Finn.

Instead of millions, arm the leaders
And let them fight the duel.
Let's accept again "Love thy neighbor"
As an international golden rule.

THE DUKE OF TOLEDO,

Local Union No. 245.

* * *

WHAT THE SCIENTISTS ARE DOING

Customer, to butcher: "That steak you sold me must have got a very quick look from your new tenderizing lamp."

Butcher: "I gotta be very careful. When I left the switch on too long, some of my meat got so tender that it ran down in puddles on the floor of the ice box."

ARNOLD FOX,

I. O.



THE OLD CLOTHES TREE

In the old manor house
For many years it stood,
In the far corner of the hall,
This sentinel of wood.
Arms eagerly outstretched,
At our beck and call.
If it could only walk,
We'd have had no cares at all.

In the silvery moonlight
Its shadows would fall,
Creating a silhouette
Upon the papered wall.
To frighten away, should there
A night prowler be,
One look at this monster
He'd soon take leave and flee.

In its familiar position
And manner not bold,
It welcomed them all
Who crossed the threshold.
Though with only one leg to stand on,
As the saying goes,
It could have boasted proudly
Of its three large toes.

Of the events that happened,
While serving so silently,
Witnessing them all, it did not
A single scandal see.
But rather incidents that grow precious,
With the passing of years;
Sentimental scenes, which to loved ones,
Bring joyous tears.

On rainy days it would often
"Save the day"
For the little children who,
In merriment so gay,
Would run all around it
With childish glee.
In many games they'd use it
As a "partner," you see.

Truly like a good soldier,
Was this clothes tree;
Though it couldn't hear, at your service
Always would be,
Whether as a hat rack with an arm
To hold your coat,
Even for umbrellas and things
Too numerous to note.

Of humor, too, it has witnessed,
A goodly portion;
Take the time grandpa, when in
Younger years, took a notion
To pick from aunty's hat
What seemed a luscious berry,
Under the influence of
An extra glass of sherry.

Memories so dear are many,
It seems;
To me they are like
Fondest dreams,
When in a manner I
Pause to recall
Of the old clothes tree
That stood in the hall.

P. K.,

L. U. No. B-1010.

* * *

CURRENT COMMENT

A woman in a drug store looking at an electric shaver asks the clerk, "Now will this work on AD and BC current?"

CHARLES MAUNSELL,

L. U. No. B-760.

“**I**N modern societies every part is related so organically to every other that what affects any portion must be felt more or less by all the rest. Therefore, unless everything is to be forbidden and legislation is to come to a stop, it is not enough to show that in the working of a statute there is some tendency logically discernible to interfere with commerce or existing contracts. Practical lines have to be drawn and distinctions of degree must be made.”

JUSTICE OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.
